The Raleigh Tribune.

DAILY

Vol. I.—No. 111. SECOND EDITION. RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 19, 1897. 4:00 O'CLOCK A. M. $6.00 a Year.

THE TRIBUNE IS REPUBLICAN, BUT IT IS THE PEOPLE'S PAPER.

THE STATE NORMAL

And Industrial College—Memorial Exercises Relating to Life

AND SERVICES OF HON. S. M. FINGER

ADDRESS BY JULIAN S. CARR ON THE PHILANTHOPY OF DOROTHY DIX.

Much Interest Manifested in the Exercises—The Tribune's Representative in Attendance.

Maj. Sidney M. Finger was born in Lincoln county, North Carolina, May 4, 1837; reared on a farm; received his early education in the public schools of his native county, acting as assistant in one of these schools at the early age of thirteen; through his own efforts at home prepared for college at eighteen; entered Catawba College, Catawba county; remained nearly four years, acting as tutor a portion of the time, teaching in the public schools during vacation; entered Bowdoin College at the age of twenty-two; graduated with distinction in 1861; enlisted as private in the Confederate army, in Company I, 11th Regiment, N. C. Troops; assigned to duty as quartermaster sergeant; promoted to be captain after the battle of Gettysburg and ordered to Charlotte, N. C., as assistant quartermaster, charged with the collection of the "tax in kind" provisions for the army in that district; performed this duty so efficiently that subsequently he was promoted to major and charged with collecting that tax throughout the State. After the close of the war he opened a school in Catawba county; after a few months formed a partnership with Rev. J. C. Clapp and organized Catawba High School in Newton in the buildings of Catawba College; taught here till failing health forced him to abandon teaching in 1871; engaged in merchandising and manufacturing; in the fall of the same year was elected to the House of Representatives of the State Legislature; served so acceptably that at the next election he was chosen Senator for the district embracing the counties of Catawba and Lincoln, and was again elected Senator from this district in 1881. As a legislator he turned his attention chiefly to educational and financial matters and soon became a leader in these. In 1882 he was appointed a member of the first board of directors of the North Carolina Insane Asylum at Morganton. His executive ability and his wise counsel were almost invaluable in laying the foundation of the splendid success of that magnificent institution.

In 1884 he was chosen Superintendent of Public Instruction of the State of North Carolina. He discharged the duties of this office with such distinguished ability that he was re-elected in 1888 without any considerable opposition. Under his wise guidance the cause of public education made more progress during his administration than during any previous period of the State's history. The public school tax was increased, the North Carolina College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts was established, a system of county educational institutes was inaugurated, which, under the able conduct of Dr. Charles D. McIver and Dr. Edwin A. Alderman, greatly assisted in bringing about an educational revival and in effecting many much needed reforms in the public schools. The schools were increased in number and improved in character and equipment, the standard of teaching was elevated, the requirements therefor made more uniform and more rigid, and the methods of instruction conservatively reformed.

Major Finger had early seen the necessity for a school for the training of teachers, and almost from the moment of his induction into office had begun to plead for the establishment of such an institution by the State. He was among the first advocates of it in the North Carolina Teachers' Assembly, and was a member of the first committee appointed by that body in 1886 to present the necessity of its establishment before the Legislature of North Carolina. In season and out of season he gave to its support the whole weight of his personal, professional and official influence, until, in the closing year of his administration, he witnessed what he deemed the crowning of his educational ambition in the successful establishment and the auspicious opening of the State Normal and Industrial School for Women at Greensboro, N. C.

As president of the first board of directors of this institution, that was charged with wisely locating the school, superintending the erection of suitable buildings, selecting a president and faculty and successfully inaugurating a great work like this, his duties were many and arduous. These duties were discharged cheerfully, lovingly and with eminent ability.

After the expiration of his term of office as Superintendent of Public Instruction, in recognition of his former valuable services, he was appointed a member of the board of directors from his Congressional district.

From the hour of the establishment of this institution by act of the Legislature, to the hour of his death, Major Finger was its devoted friend, never hesitating to make to its best interests all needed contributions of his valuable time and thought, and ever making his personal interests and business secondary to the interest and business of this institution.

In recognition of his splendid services to the cause of education, and of his untiring devotion to the State Normal and Industrial College, the faculty of that institution desire to place on record this brief sketch of his life and the following resolutions, expressive of their loss and their sorrow at his death:

"Resolved, 1st, That in the death of Maj. S. M. Finger the cause of education in North Carolina has lost one of its truest, ablest and wisest champions, the State of North Carolina one of its noblest and most patriotic citizens, the State Normal and Industrial College for Women one of its first, firmest and warmest friends.

"2d. That every member of this faculty and every student of this institution feels a keen sense of personal loss in the death of him who in life manifested toward them an almost parental care and love.

"3d. That we desire to assure his bereaved wife of our unbounded sympathy and of our deep affection for the name of her honored husband.

"4th. That a copy of this sketch and of these resolutions be sent to Mrs. Finger, another be spread upon the records of the State Normal and Industrial College, and that a third be transmitted to the board of directors of the institution."

Address of Julian S. Carr.

The world has been slow to learn the great Christian doctrine of the Brotherhood of Man,else the noble principle of philanthropy would not have been so hidden for ages from many and confined to the few. Now and then in the centuries there have appeared a few men to illustrate the love of man by self-sacrifice, by consecration of means, by even giving life for the benefit of suffering humanity. Some lofty souls have risen like a mountain peak above the plain, and have by a marvelous devotion of self to the good of their fellow-men, secured the blessings of heaven and the recognition of their countrymen. These devoted servants of man have been found in all nations since Christianity shed its benignant influence upon the world. They have been found in all ranks and conditions of life and in the several callings to which men give their time and energies. The Good Samaritan has been performing his blessed work of benevolence and sympathy and mercy all down the teeming centuries.

This nineteenth century has been marked above all the centuries by the progress of philanthropic work, and the multiform and multiplied expression of genuine philanthropy of the soul. It would require a volume instead of a few minutes' address to express in rapid outline even the manifold and splendid manifestations of the last half a century of this benignant and beneficent principle of exalted human nature—the love of man for his fellow-man.

"Now occasions teach us new duties;
Time makes ancient good uncouth."

The occasion that places me before you as the speaker at this hour has suggested the train of thought in which I have indulged.

We are here to commemorate the life of one of the most noble, the most devoted, the most earnest, the most engaging of the world's philanthropists—Dorothea Lynde Dix. The mention of her name in North Carolina, before a North Carolina audience, is enough to arouse admiration, sympathy and gratitude. She was beyond all fair question a woman of many virtues, excellencies and noble qualities, and by her long and untiring devotion to that one great cause that shaped her life, drew so heavily upon her mental, emotional and physical resources she deserves to have a high pedestal on the pantheon of the world's benefactors and philanthropists. Her life is one of the most remarkable of American women, and, take her all in all, she deserves to rank at least with the few foremost women whose deeds reflect unfading honor and glory upon her sex and country. There are those who hold her, as her biographer, Francis Tiffany, does, to be "the most useful and distinguished woman America has yet produced." She is certainly one of the most memorable.

Her birthplace and birthday are uncertain. Authorities give different places and dates. The probability is that she was born at Worcester, Mass., in 1794. Two leading authorities give this date and place. Two authorities give 1802. Her early experience was sad, for, like John Stuart Mills, she can scarcely be said to have had any childhood—surely a great deprivation and calamity. Her father was a merchant, and we suppose left her little, if any, means. At any rate, she had very early responsibilities and had to rear and educate two young brothers as well as struggle for an education for herself. Her young life must have met with most serious trials, for ever after this sympathetic, noble woman held sealed lips as to that evidently distressing period, and all of its bitterness and sorrows were kept shut in the secrecy of her own soul, even down to the end of her advanced years. There is a dark shadow, evidently of sadness, hanging over her girlhood. Home became so dark and oppressive to her young soul that in despair she took refuge with her grandmother, then living in Boston. She had pride, ambition, high spirits, and yet she met with many humiliations, trials, sorrows, disappointments all along this bleak term of years, hardly ending with womanhood. Possibly it may be admissible to draw aside the veil that shadows the darkest hours of the life of this most admirable and sympathetic woman, who was a benison to the world. From one who knew Miss Dix most intimately and from her received many testimonials of her favor and esteem, we get the hidden story of love that went out in darkness, bringing a great sorrow to one of the noblest of earth. It shaped her life to a great degree, and made her a heroine unlike any the world had, or the genius of sorrow and romance had ever pictured. She was betrothed to an accomplished gentleman, who was stricken with mental disease and sent to an insane asylum. That was the turning point in her destiny; that was the epochal hour in her shadowed life. Henceforth she would live for afflicted humanity and be the evangel of mercy to the smitten and darkened. She entered upon her life-work feeling, doubtless, as a poet has said of the many toilers in the vineyard of the Lord:

"How beautiful for a man to die
Upon the walls of Zion; to be called
Like a watchworn and weary sentinel
To put his armor off, and rest in heaven."

She had, happily, a bold, brave heart, a robust will and hardy self-reliance, superior mental capacity and a willingness to serve. She began life's most earnest battle first by opening in Boston a model school for girls. It was about this time that she began to look into the neglected condition of the convicts in the Massachusetts State prison. She began to visit them, became deeply interested in their welfare, and sought to alleviate their sufferings and misfortunes. She probably continued these gracious efforts for some years, as it was in 1824 that they were discontinued, her health being very much impaired. She had been the governess of the celebrated Dr. William Emery Channing's children. In 1834 she left Boston and visited England, when she met true friends to whom she became greatly attached. After spending eighteen months most delightfully and refreshingly to her wearied body and mind, she returned in improved health and buoyancy. She had received a legacy from a relative that had made her independent of toil. Her life had been such a strain that at thirty-three or four, as it may have been, according to the date of birth, it was sadly marred. But God had a noble philanthropic work for her to do, and He spared her life and restored her to health. She was quite ill in England, but her new friends there were so kind, so sympathetic, so genial and loving, that they nursed her back to health. When she returned to her native land she found an unpleasant change in the frigid, unsympathetic society, and in the bleakness and austerity of their New England life and scenery. She began then in earnest her life-work of devotion and sympathy and service. She had been in a stern school of experience. She had walked the burning marl of sorrow and suffering, and it was "the rude grasp of that great impulse" of love and sympathy "which drove" her into the wide, wasteful fields of duty. She girded herself for sacrifice and toil. She had been severely taught and knew, as Cicero had said long ago, the great Roman orator and essayist, "men resembled the gods in nothing so much as in doing good to their fellow-creatures." Emmanuel Kant said "Beneficence is a duty, ... and thus thy beneficence will engender in thee that love to mankind which is the fullness and consummation of the inclination to do good." In this world where there is so much of wail and weariness, so much of sorrow and suffering, there will be always occasion for the exercise of love and ever a place for human virtue. The generous soul, full of sympathy, can ever find occasion "for his bounty," though there be "no winter in it, but a glorious "autumn 'twas that grew the more by reaping." She devoted herself to the investigation of the condition of three classes of unfortunates—paupers, lunatics and prisoners. It was in 1841 that she took charge of a Sunday school class of women in the East Cambridge House of Correction. She was encouraged in her beneficent labors by her pastor and friend, the eloquent Dr. Channing. Miss Dix visited the prisoners in the Boston jail and found them without fire in the coldest weather. She found the insane treated in this way. She went into court and by her representations compelled the authorities to listen to her plea of mercy, and it was heeded and stoves were at once introduced. She made a thorough report of the condition of the jail, exposed its abuses, and with the aid of influential friends succeeded in rectifying wrongs and bringing something of comfort to the inmates. Here was the start of a most remarkable life of benevolence and mercy.

She began to work outside of Boston. Within the two following years she had actually visited every jail and almshouse in Massachusetts, and had made a special study of the condition in which she found the incarcerated insane. In 1843 she presented to the Legislature of her State a petition in behalf of the "insane persons confined within cages, closets, cellars, stalls, pens, chained, naked, beaten with rods, or lashed into obedience," illustrating the then common belief that the insane were "subjects of moral perversion," and as such no treatment could be too severe for them. In this most benignant and praiseworthy effort in behalf of these victims, these children afflicted of God, she succeeded, and secured remedies and blessings for them in many ways. Having been so signally successful in her own State, she began to extend work into other States, and to visit blessings and mercies upon the sad and suffering insane in other parts of the American Union. In prosecuting her noble work of relief and pity she visited every State in the Union east of the Rocky Mountains, endeavoring to reach the insane everywhere, and to persuade the several legislatures to take prompt measures for the relief of the poor and wretched. God blessed her wonderfully in this most noble and gracious labor of love in behalf of His own afflicted poor. Remember that this great sacrifice of money, time and toil was at a time when to travel was irksome, sometimes difficult, and not without danger. From State to State this pleader for the poor and suffering went, seeking to move the hearts of men to extend the blessings she sought upon the hapless, helpless inmates of jails and other places of confinement and torment. One of her several biographers says that she traveled from State to State until "her system was actually saturated with malaria," and she never withheld her hand or slackened her energy, or withheld her hope until she saw twenty asylums in twenty different States erected, at work, filled with the suffering and under proper, wise, benevolent management. In less than four years this consecrated earnest worker for humanity, this resolute, noble benefactor of her race, this wise philanthropist, had traveled over ten thousand miles, visited fifteen penitentiaries of the States, visited over three hundred county jails and houses of correction, visited over five hundred almshouses, and in addition many houses of refuge and hospitals. No place was too squalid and mean and polluted for her; no scene too repellant and terrible; no spectacle of suffering humanity too sickening. Nothing could dampen her ardor or shake her faith or lessen her enthusiasm or prevent her activities in behalf of the distressed sufferers. On, on she went, toiling,suffering herself often; anxious, earnest, resolved. "On no other page of the annals of purity, merciful reform can we read such a series of moral triumphs over apathy and cruel neglect." There have been other seekers of the God who loved humanity and suffered and labored in their behalf—men who visited prisons and worked reforms, but in no other nation has that woman lived who achieved so much for the good of the distressed of earth at so much cost to herself, with such persistent, unbroken tenacity of will, with such unfaltering hope and courage, with such sublime success.

I come now to the most interesting phase of Miss Dix's most useful and noble life to North Carolinians, her visit to our State in 1848, nearly a half a century ago. She was already known to intelligent and leading North Carolinians for her great services to humanity had been published abroad. Her success in the State of New Jersey in having an asylum erected, the first perfected achievement of this good and benevolent woman, was not unknown in our own State. That was in 1845 or 1846. She came to Raleigh two years later by stage, the only way of traveling then, and it was tedious and long. She also visited Charlotte, two hundred miles away, enduring day and night travel and bad roads in a lumbering stage, the only mode open to her. Then she met John W. Ellis, afterwards Governor, and General Rufus Barringer, later to win green laurels in the great warfare for Southern independence, and others. She essayed to impress upon them her mission, and the noble cause she so earnestly espoused. Wherever she went she met with courtesies and attention due to so worthy and admirable benefactor, so grand a woman. At Raleigh she aroused much attention, and no little humor, as she told of her prison explorations and her visits to almshouses and places of misery and suffering. General Barringer in May, 1894, in his paper on "The North Carolina Railroad," read before the Historical Society of the University of North Carolina, said this:

"The helpless beings were not only often confined, on slight charges, and frequently loaded with clanking chains, all on the idea then commonly prevailing here, of there being no other practical mode of treatment, but the jails and poorhouses themselves were horrid to look upon. Almost invariably filled with filth and stench, and the occupants often indiscriminately crowded together. This was with Miss Dix no mere sentiment, and she seemed to despise affectation in any cause to high Christian duty. Every thought was based on sound sense and direct business methods. Her name was already world-wide, her fame rivaling of Howard and Romilly. She touched incidentally, and without the least offense the general backwardness of the State, a State at once so desirable to live in, and so in need of development. The papers had little to say, but intelligent men and women of all classes and all sections saw a crisis was upon us."

She wanted one hundred thousand dollars. It sent a shiver of dismay through the North Carolina politicians; it looked impossible. It would ruin any party or any politician who would dare to favor such a wild Quixotic scheme of benevolence. Were not the public streams of revenue dried up; were not the voters severely economical and unused to great benevolences? Were not the total revenues of the State but ninety-six thousand? So talk of voting for a measure under any plea, even from a woman of the best intentions, and the most intellectual force, was too wild, too extreme for countenance. The bill making the tremendous appropriation was defeated by a large majority. The hospital for the insane looked a dead impossibility, but the philanthropist did not lose all heart or hope. She had sat by the side of an admirable Christian woman's bed of death, and communed with her in secret. It was Mrs. Dobbin, of Fayetteville, the wife of James C. Dobbin, who was afterwards secretary of the navy. She looked with tender eyes into Miss Dix's kind benevolent, very striking face, and loved her for her sympathy and for her cause. She thanked her with sincere gratitude for her tender watching as she ministered to her in what was to prove her last illness. She felt drawn to her as only two noble natures are drawn to each other; and expressed her profound admiration for her friend's lifework. It was then she asked Miss Dix what she could do to repay her for her kind ministerings. The noble woman said: "Ask your husband to introduce and advocate another bill for the erection of an asylum for North Carolina." Mrs. Dobbin could not resist this appeal, and almost with her dying breath she begged her gifted husband to repay her own debt of gratitude to Miss Dix by making another effort to pass the asylum bill. The appeal of a devoted faithful Christian wife did not fall upon dull insensate ears, but melted the heart of him who was soon to be bereaved. There is nothing so pathetic in our legislative annals as the cause of Mr. Dobbin a few days later. The good wife had been deposited in the narrow house appointed for the dead—dust to dust, and ashes to ashes. The sorrowing legislator, Speaker of the House of Commons, clad in the garments of sorrow, heart very tender, yet firm, so fresh a-bleeding, entered the House and began at once to fulfill the sacred pledge he had made to his dying wife, and to meet the measure of a plain and sober duty he owed to the ministering friend to her who was gone, as well as to the multitudes of people all over North Carolina, who were smitten and afflicted, in sufferings many and deep, and with no hope or aid of earthly solacement or delivery. A prominent and former citizen of our State has given a most striking picture of this scene, that is historic and worthy of the painter's brush. Dr. Eugene Grissom from his far-away home beyond the Rocky Mountains, with a heart sighing and burning to return to the land of his ancestors, wrote of the Speaker: "Feeling keenly his own bereavement, and cherishing sympathy for the woes of others, sustained by a profund sympathy that moved every bosom, he redeemed nobly his last promise to a dying wife, by a speech which made a great impression. At the time all was favorable to the orator. His own nature was moved to its depth. His heart was softened and made tender by a distressing bereavement. Gratitude to Miss Dix, deep sympathy for the smitten of God, a yearning desire to help the unfortunate, all moved the gifted and generous North Carolinian, and he arose to the great demand of the occasion and the height of the argument producing an oration rarely equalled."

This is not excessive; hardly any speech has been heard within the deliberative walls of our State that rose so high in the pathos and power of its eloquence, that produced such remarkable and instantaneous effects. It broke down all serious opposition, swept away all hesitation, and paralyzing doubt, and changed into friends scores that had faltered and doubted, and the bill passed by a small majority. The results were electrical. It ennobled the men who voted for it, it thrilled the hearts of the good and brave everywhere, it stimulated benevolence, it lifted up philanthropy and brought delight and pleasure to the great heart of the noble woman of New England who loved her fellowman and was endowed with an exceptional power and personality. God blessed forever the memory of Dorothea Dix. Let her sweet and gracious name, synonymous with philanthropy and mercy, be ever treasured in the households of North Carolina so long as virtue is practiced and veneration and admiration of the good are cherished in the hearts of our people. When the Lord Almighty needed a torch-bearer for the insane, and persecuted, and neglected, He called to the earnest soul in bleak New England, and she answered in the tumult of her soul's convictions of duty, "Here am I, send me." She asserted her right to be with and in the world's heart with the truly noble and great. She magnified her office of mercy, and deserved to be treasured as among the best and most self-sacrificing of women, and among the highest and purest of philanthropists. The late Hon. Robert H. Gilliam, of Oxford, among the truest and most sympathetic of men, of much popularity and influence, was a member of the House, was in warm sympathy with Miss Dix, and heartily co-operated with the Speaker and aided no little in passing the bill. In the Senate Hons. John A. Gilmer, one of Guilford county's distinguished and well-beloved sons, always true, always ready to dare and die for the right, and others worked for it and it passed.

In addition to her other services, Miss Dix made stupendous exertion to obtain a grant from the United States congress, in 1848 and 1850, of 10,000,000 acres of public lands to the States, for the relief of the indigent insane. She succeeded at last after great effort, but President Pierce felt constrained to veto the bill on the ground that the Federal Government had no power to make such an approriation. In the great war between the States, this indefatigable friend of the distressed was the superintendent of the hospital nurses, having the entire control of all such appointments and assignments to duty.

After its close, she at once resumed her blessed labors in behalf of the insane. She wrote a half dozen or more books for children, also a work, (in 1845), entitled "Prisons and Prison Discipline," and many tracts for distribution among the prisoners in jails and penitentiaries. In addition, she drew up many memorials before legislative bodies in behalf of lunatic asylums and reports on philanthropic subjects. She was a tireless worker for the suffering children of men; was instant in season and out of season, and with voice and pen sought by all persuasiveness and intellectual gifts to move those in authority to stretch forth the hand of charity and sympathy for the alleviation of the condition of the unfortunates of earth. What a work of diligence and beneficence was hers? How nobly she performed it!

She visited Europe twice—her last being in behalf of suffering mankind. She visited Great Britain and the continent; she visited Rome, "the eternal city," and was fortunate and influential enough to induce the Pope to build in that city a splendid asylum. She named a layman for superintendent which gave offense to the clergy. She wrote a letter to His Holiness in three languages defending her appointment. This appeal was successful.

In her visit to Scotland, she was rebuffed by the Lord Lieutenant, a representative of the Crown at Edinboro, and went to London and appealed to the Premier of England who summoned that official before him and gave a severe reprimand. Her efforts there resulted in the present Lunacy Commission and Code of Great Britain, the finest in the world.

In advocating that law, drawn or formulated by Miss Dix, a member of the Lords used this language: "To our mortification, my Lords, the neglected condition of the dependent classes in the Empire has been called to our attention by a foreigner; and that foreigner an American; and that American a Protestant; and that Protestant a woman!"

Her life was not without adventure as well as fruitful benevolence and blessing. She was perhaps nearly half a century ago in the extreme West, this side of the Rockies, and by stage. At the right place for such work, the stage was held up by one of those adventurous desperadoes who failed to know the difference between mine and thine. This American Dick Turpin demanded her money or her life. She took out her pocket book and asked quietly: "How much do you want, sir?" His answer at once was: "Not a cent from you, madam. I have heard that voice before." He slunk away abashed, the truth doubtless being that in some jail or other place of confinement for criminals, or perhaps in some hospital laid upon a lowly cot, these two had met previously, he a felon, she an angel of mercy. She was practically the founder of enduring benevolent institutions in Europe and America, her labors in behalf of mercy were not limited to our native land, as we have seen, and among the active philanthropists of the world throughout the ages, she has no rival, no peer. She was indeed a most lovable and noble specimen of true womanhood, "with the grasp of intellect, the fertility of resources, and the indomitable force of will that goes to the make-up of a great statesman or a great commander."

When her good work was done, when she had passed her eighty-fifth year by one count, or her ninety-second year by two or three other biographers, she went to that first child of her toils—the asylum in New Jersey, suffering from disease, to die in apartments "gratefully tendered for her free use by the trustees of the institution." There this good, pure, noble specimen of exalted womanhood finished her course and passed beyond the grave—we must hope to meet in everlasting glory the Man of Sorrows, the Holy One of Israel, the Savior of all the broken-hearted for sin—the blessed Redeemer, who healed the sick and saved the lost. She died on the 17th day of July, 1887. Let us all believe that—

"She passed through glory's morning gate,
And walked in Paradise."

She did not, like so many of earth's toilers, have to wait the summons of God to depart before appreciation and admiration and even gratitude came to her. It did not have to be, that she must cease to toil and to live among her people, and her brows should become cold and her heart asphyxiated, before men should appraise her at her true value, and should know really what she was. They could say as one said of another:

"I see what thou art, and know
Thy likeness to the wise below,
Thy kindred with the great of old."

God grant, that though she "be dead," so far as this life is concerned, that her noble deed of love may long "follow her;" that her gifts and example may even inspire others to noble aspirations and activities:

"That every thought and every deed,
May hold within itself the seed
Of future good and future need."

Profane history furnishes no more pathetic story, nor one more calculated to excite admiration than that of Aeneas bearing his aged father Anchises from burning Troy—this example of filial love and filial devotion has lived and deserves to live among the brightest mentions of fiction or history.

Ruth, the Moabitess, declining to desert her widowed mother—and declaring "thy people shall be my people, and thy God my God; where thou diest will I die, and there will I be buried—the Lord do so to me and more also if naught but death part thee and me"—teaches a lesson of devotion to the unfortunate that the world has always loved to admire and applaud, and will admire and applaud so long as self-sacrifice and devotion to duty excite admiration in the bosom of the noble and the good.

Alongside these two immortals in the Pantheon of eternal fame, upon a pedestal of unselfish, self-sacrificing love, time will place Dorothea Lynde Dix.

THAT OTHER PROPOSITION

NEW BERN PEOPLE STILL OPPOSE "PARTY ROW" GILES.

In His Efforts to Lease or Buy Public Lands —Other Matters of Interest.

Special Cor. of The Tribune.

New Bern, N. C., May 18.—On Saturday the Field and Shore Association made still another proposition to the superintendent of public instruction at Raleigh to buy outright 500 acres of the public lands at 25 cents an acre. The section they are in their liberality disposed to buy consists of the choicest sporting lands in and around Lake Ellis.

It is our opinion that if the State will defer giving the irrepressible Park Row Giles and his philanthropic associates a definite answer for a few days there is a bare possibility that in the largeness of their hearts and their desire to deprive the citizens of Craven county of their hunting and fishing privileges they may be induced to raise their munificent offer of 25c an acre to 25½c or possibly to 26c, providing the State would absolve them from paying taxes of any kind on their property after acquiring it for a period of 99 years more or less and in various other ways show a disposition to further the interests of the monopolistic Giles.

Jno. C. Tripp, aged 14 years, a son of Rev. H. E. Tripp, died yesterday. The remains were brought to New Bern and were taken to Trenton to be interred by those of the deceased's mother who died only a few months ago. Within one year the family have been cut down by the grim reaper, Death, until only one, the father, survives.

Hon. E. C. Duncan, a prominent Republican of Beaufort, N. C., was in New Bern today. Mr. Duncan is a candidate for the office of collector of internal revenue for the Eastern district of North Carolina, and his prospects are exceedingly good.

An excursion of colored people from Wilmington brought quite a large number of them to New Bern today.

The many friends of Miss Addie Cutler, daughter of Mr. L. H. Cutler, president of the Farmers and Merchants' Bank, who was taken seriously ill yesterday, will be pleased to learn that Miss Cutler's condition is greatly improved at the present writing.

Lawyer W. T. Dortch, of Goldsboro, was among the number of people from out of town that spent today in New Bern. F. C. L.

GREEKS FORCED TO RETREAT

To the Mountains—Turkish Troops Pursue the Fleeing Greeks.

Athens, May 18.—Dispatches received this morning confirm the reports of the evacuation of Domoko by the Greeks. The left wing of the Greek army was turned by the Turkish forces, after which the right yielded to the assault of the enemy and caused a very disorderly retreat of the Greek troops to the mountains of Othrys to the southwest. The Greeks were pursued by the Turks, but the pursuit was of short duration.

Prince Constantine is now at Pervenkarta. Advices received later state that the Turks have occupied Halmyros. This, however, is given little or no credit in official circles.

TAILORS ON A STRIKE.

Twenty-Five Thousand Garment Workers Quit—More Likely to Follow.

Special to The Tribune.

New York, May 18.—It is estimated that 25,000 tailors are now on strike in New York, Brooklyn, Jersey City and Brownville, and it is highly probable that 10,000 more will go out within the next twenty-four hours.

They have been working in the horrible sweat-shops for sixteen hours each day and earn only from $3 to $5 per week, and during the past year their wages have been reduced about 50 per cent. Where a contractor paid 80 cents for a coat a year ago, he now only pays 40 cents for the same work.

They claim as the cause of the strike that their families were starving to death, because they were not paid sufficiently to buy food.

This strike stands as the greatest, single trade strike ever begun here. The like of it is unknown in the East.

OUTLINE OF THE ADDRESS

DELIVERED BY DR. CURRY AT THE STATE NORMAL

And Industrial College—What Individual Americans Have Done for Education.

These individual beneficiaries have attracted the attention of numbers of the most distinguished foreigners. The greatest of these is George Peabody. The official seal of the Peabody Educational Fund bears for a legend the memorable sentiment of its founder, sent to a banquet at his birthplace, accompanying his earliest large public benegaction: "Education—a debt due from present to future genrations." None of the selfish cynicism of the misanthrope who would do nothing for posterity because posterity had done nothing for him.

Indebtedness of the South to her greatest benefactory.

It is impossible to overestimate the utility or value of the gift. It came to the South when the country was in a state of stagnation, deplorable poverty and bankruptcy. All corporations were suspended, banks were closed, securities were depreciated or valueless, and railways were dismantled, business was paralyzed, homes were desolated or burned, lives had ben surrendered, wives were widowed, children were orphaned. Afterwards came the horrors of reconstruction, when officers, civil and military, were vested with proconsular powers, and men, incompetent and of bad characters, perpetrated flagrant wrongs, arrogating legislative, judicial, and ecclesiastical functions. The South was depressed and despairing under this impoverishment and bankruptcy. Bonds in North Carolina were run up to forty-two million of dollars. In this hour of gloom and despondency, when the South lay prostrate, faint, and bleeding, and suffering, a Northern man, a Massachusetts man, came to our relief, did not pass by on the other side, but seeing, had compassion, devised and acted and relieved. Out of this fund have grown the public school systems of the South These systems are incomplete without trained teachers. Every normal school is a monument to Mr. Peabody's memory, and the ultimate object is to make every normal school pupil an educator.

In North Carolina there are over seven thousand public schools, with an enrollment of three hundred and seventy thousand pupils, and of this enrollment one hundred and forty thousand do not attend. The revenues from taxation are $69,856. No interest can be more important than the proper support and improvement of the public school system. There has been a criminal waste of money from imperfect supervision, a waste of time and money in bad teaching. We need more money, more judiciously applied, more competent supervision.

The greatest achievement of modern times is democracy—the rights of the individual as against the "divine right" of the select few. It is the old struggle of the masses against the classes. This democracy involves right of judgment, freedom of religion, equality of rights and privileges, open competition for the prizes of life, university of education This education includes woman, for as Sidney Smith, the witty canon, said: "Nature has been as bountiful of understanding to one sex as to the other." In public estimation it has been too common to limit the education of woman to writing, arithmetic, and, in some few instances, to music and dancing. We talk of female education and female colleges. Neither college nor education admits distinction to sex. Democracy, or moral and civil liberty, included, of necessary consequence, the abolition of every arbitrary restraint upon the freedom of woman. Higher schools for women should be progressively higher still. No educational opportunities afforded husbands, brothers, fathers should be denied to sisters, wives, mothers. The broad requirements necessary to the mental training of womanhood. Society depends more upon the culture and influence of gracious womanhood than on any power of man. While this college trains primarily teachers, its high aim is to educate womanhood—womanhood for the school room, the social circle, the church, the home. That is true and refined woman, whatever else she may be, whether teacher, journalist, doctor, wife or mother.

Correlated with and in consequence of this democracy is local government Ours is a complex system of Federal and State governments, and the State governments are as important as the Federal. The relation of husband and wife, parent and child, guardian and ward, employer and employe, teacher and pupil, are protected and sustained by the State government. They establish the public school, they provide for universal education. The general government has done nothing for North Carolina in the way of schools, except in connection with agricultural and mechanical colleges.

It is the duty of the State to educate, and this results from the obligation of self-preservation. In America, these local bovernments descend still lower into counties and municipalities, and even neighborhoods, giving us the benefit of home rule. The revenues for school purposes in the United States are derived largely from local taxation. From State taxes there are thirty-three million of dollars, and from local taxes one hundred and twenty million. The State co-operation with local authorities is necessary in order to equalize, make uniform, and secure responsibility and supervision. In North Carolina the local taxes in 1893-'94 were thirteen thousand three hundred and twenty-three dollars. The school revenues, $636,543. The Archbishop of Canterbury recntly said: "The duty of providing and maintaining a system of elementary education is essentially a local duty. The central government may aid inthe discharge of this duty, but should not undertake it alone. There is no security for efficiency without interested local supervision; there is no security for economy without the vigilance of those who bear a substantial share of the burden of the cost."

Greensboro deserves the thanks of the State and of the children of the State for its interest in this institution. It might do more, in improving streets, beautifying grounds, and giving a cordial home-welcome to teachers and pupils.

In the last Presidential election, we had what was called a campaign of education. It is far better to have in North Carolina a campaign for education. This education of all is essential to material improvement, to higher civilization. The per capita valuaton of property in North Carolina is $360.00, the lowest in all of the States except Mississippi and South Carolina. The per capita value of property is always determinable by the state of education. Where education is general wealth abounds; where education is limited, poverty is the necessary consequence.

Reference was made to the very able paper on Illiteracy and its Cure, which was presented by Supt. Logan D. Howell at the meeting of the city superintendents at Chapel Hill last winter. The document should be republished in every newspaper in the State, from time to time, and read from every pulpit.

In a Union of forty-nine States and Territories, North Carolina is seventh in percentage of illiteracy of native white population; forty-ninth in length of school term; forty-eighth in amount expended per pupil each year; forty-seventh in amount expended per capita each year; forty-eighth in amount of school tax raised for every adult male citizen; the lowest in salary paid to teachers, and forty-third in ratio in school tax to wealth.

This college is an object lesson, an educational agency, a moral and intellectual Pharos.

They say the speaker presented examples of pupils in the school, each one a stimulus and inspiration.

North Carolina has been prolific of great orators, jurists and statesmen, and is noted for jealousy of liberty. Her ground is historic—memorable events consecrate and hallow her soil. The precursor of the dream of Yorktown occured in this neighborhood. Judge Schenck deserves the gratitude of every North Carolinian for rescuing from oblivion and misrepresentation what was accomplished by the soldiers of North Carolina. Alll around the battlefield is a landscape of undulating beauty, redolent of patriotism and courage, but something more was needd to perpetuate the glories of freedom than mere marble monument. This college accomplished in large degree that object. It is in hearty accord with sister institutions, with the public schools, and will labor for the broadening and lifting up of the life of womankind, and thereby of the entire race, and every proper interest of the Old North State.

Southern Manufactures.

Philadelphia Record.

Northern people are accustomed to regard the South merely as an agricultural region, devoted to growing cotton, tobacco, rice, sugar cane, corn and a few other staples; but economic changes have occurred in recent years which render this idea, formerly a correct one, entirely erroneous. Those who have followed the tariff debates with any degree of attention have had an opportunity to gather from the speeches of congressmen, not only from the South, but from various parts of the country, information of a surprising character in regard to the enormous expansion of manufacturing interests in the South. If any one should venture to intimate his belief, unsubstantiated by facts, that more spindles have been added to the cotton manufacturing industry in the South in the past two years than in the whole manufacturing district of New England, the home of the cotton manufacturing industry in America, he would doubtless be regarded as a very unreliable and imaginative individual; for this reason The Record prefers to quote the words of Congressman Lovering, of Massachusetts, who testified in a recent speech that "within two years the South's addition of spindles had been 882,746, and New England's only 671,223, the former being an increase of 39 per cent., and the latter of 5 1-3 per cent." Startling as this statement is, it is only indicative of many similar changes which have been gradually converting the South from an agricultural to a manufacturing region—or, rather, more accurately speaking, fnerging the growing and the manufacturing districts closer together. This is as it should be. Not only has the South increased the number of factories, but the new plants are all of the very latest and best design; and Congressman Lovering, who is himself a cotton manufacturer, said: "If I were asked where, in all our country, was to be found the best planned, best ordered and best equipped mill running on low numbers, and at the best profit, I would point to South Carolina."

The reason of this is easy to understand. Most, if not all, of the new cotton mills in the South, have been erected by northern capitalists who have been long identified with cotton manufacturing interests in New England. They have discovered that the climate which is favorable to the growth of cotton is also favorable for its manufacture; and climate influences are not unimportant considerations. The economic advantages of proximity to the cotton fields are self-evident; but in addition thereto may be mentioned the cheapness of land, labor, power (in not a few localities), and last, but in addition thereto may be mentioned the not least, low taxes.

It was stated by General Longstreet that the products of the South had doubled in value in the ten years between 1880 and 1890, while the wages of factory hands had nearly tripled. Still more wonderful is the statement that the capital invested in 1890 was estimated at $61,000,000, and in 1897 at $120,000,000—nearly double, while in some industries the proportionate increase was much greater. In 1880 the capital invested in making cotton seed oil was $3,500,000; it is now over $30,000,000. The production of pig-iron has quadrupled in the same period of time, and the output of soft coal is now five times greater than it was in 1890—an increase from 6,000,000 tons to 30,000,000 tons.

The cotton crop last year was given as 9,837,000 bales, or 82 per cent. of the world's production, and according to Representative McLaurin, of South Carolina, it "brought more money from abroad than all other agricultural products combined." There are more than a million spindles at work in South Carolina, representing an investment of $15,000,000, chiefly northern capital. One of the new mills in Columbia was built in a cotton field from which the cotton was picked while the walls were going up.

The figures are given as published; but we believe that the crop last year was not quite so enormous. The average yearly cotton crop for the past ten years is represented to have been, in round numbers, 7,680,000 bales; and it is estimated that the crop for the present season will be about 8,500,000 bales. A convention of New England cotton manufacturers was recently held in Boston, at which a number of interesting papers were read giving valuable information regarding this great industry, especially in the South. It was stated that "it is impracticable to transport cotton from southern points to New England cities in through cars, for the reason that the southern lines cannot allow their equipment to go east on account of the great length of time required to get their cars returned." The bales after being loaded into a car at compress points seem to swell up or expand, due to the motion of the cars; and at transfer points they often have to be pried out, causing more or less damage. A few months ago the Record printed a description of a new method of bailing cotton, known as the "round bale system," which seemed to have successfully passed the experimental stage. It appears from the reports made at the recent convention taht every bale was taken and used, and the statements heretofore given were fuly substantiated.

From a paper on "Recent Advances in Weaving," it appears that until recently it had been necessary for those in need of very fine cotton cloths, of even a plain weave, to use goods imported from France or England; "but the close competition of southern mills in goods of medium fineness and quality and the greater profits in the manufacture of finer goods have already carried us so far that we should very soon be able to make goods of any fineness needed for practical use." Within a year, it was said, some of the mills in New Bedford and Fall River "have been spinnig as high as No. 150, and the finest that I am aware of at the present time is about 170 or 175."

It is not generally known that many of the beautiful effects which are usually supposed to be produced by weaving are now made by simply passing the finished fabric through engraved rolls. Very cheap cotton fabrics thus ornamented can be produced at a trifling cost. The effect of "watered silk," for example, is closely imitated both on silk and cotton; but these designs do not permit the fabric to be washed without their complete effacement. Many of the popular low-priced dress goods sold under fancy names are simply cheap fabrics ornamented by such treatment; and as they supply a certain demand satisfactorily they meet with ready sale.

Greeks are Peculiar People.

London Telegraph.

The Greeks are among the most curious people of the world, and the most difficult to understand. None of the ethnological labels in common use can be said to describe or even imply their psychological characteristics. They have been successively termed a people of lazy, lying and spendthrift propensities, prone to quarrel and reckless of life and also a nation of laborious, truthful, thrifty men and women, eager for peace and scrupulous respectors of the property of their neighbors. Neither statement is wholly in harmony with them before you can know them. But, then, the thing is possible. With the Greeks it is much more difficult to become acquainted, for the excellent reason that you cannot eat any salt with them at all. They will hospitably entertain you at a hotel, but not under their own roof tree. It is, of course, almost as easy to strike up an acquaintance with a Hellene as with a Frenchman, to exchange ideas with him upon any topic he knows, or thinks he knows, especially, however, on politics.

But this is at most a mere shop door acquaintance, however long it may last. He never gives the most friendly stranger the freedom of his house, and very seldom invites him thither; and yet is by no means inhospitable. An intimate friend of mine, who has spent twenty years in one of the chief cities of the kingdom, tells me that neither he nor his wife has ever made a "friend," in the genuine sense of the word, among the natives, although they both speak the language elegantly and fluently, and have no end of "friends" in the conventional meaning of this much abused term. The Greeks, like most orientals, are extremely reserved toward the most friendly foreigners, and, curiously enough, among other reasons, because their ladies have a mortal horror of inviting outsiders to partake of food which might possibly be open to criticism. The final outcome of this state of things is that the Greeks lose more than the foreigners by this irrational shyness.

As a matter of fact, they are a kindly, warm-hearted people, frugal to a degree that justifies their kinship with the ancient Spartans of black broth fame, eloquent of a way that reminds you of the Demonsthenes of your school days, whose long-winded orations seemed endless, and they are passionate just to the extent required by this eloquence. Having but lately emerged from barbarism and slavery they have not yet succeeded in obliterating all its traces, but in very many cases they have covered them up with a veneer of modern culture, which, like average English ice, will not bear much pressure. The curious mixture of naivette and shrewdness which results is unparalleled among the peoples of Europe or the world. To hear an educated Hellene talk like Nestor and act like a naughty child at one and the same time is not uncommon experience. During the present troubles in Crete I have over and over again listened to a very clever apercu of the political situation given by the Athenians of the upper ten, who would then wind up with a threat to spite the great powers by doing some incredible act which a schoolboy of eight would unhesitatingly characterize as folly. No doubt, the feverish excitement of the moment and the provocation they received are in some measure responsible for this loss of mental equilibrium, but only in part. To a great extent it is characteristic and abiding.

Longstreet Will Land.

The authoritative announcement has been made that General James Longstreet will succeed General Wade Hampton as commissioner of railroads, says the Augusta Herald. It has been currently reported for some time that General Longstreet would certainly be taken care of by the President, but in just what capacity has not been definitely known. Some of his friends evidently even began to waver in their courage, so a delegation, including National Committeeman Judson W. Lyons of Augusta, called on the President on Wednesday in regard to the matter. The President assured the delegation that General Longstreet would be appointed to succeed General Hampton.

The office is a sinecure, as the salary is good and the labor light. The term of the present incumbent has really expired, but in deference to the fact that he is ill no successor has thus far been appointed. If there is anybody in the south who needs the place as bad as General Hampton, it is General Longstreet, though there are not a few old soldiers who, aside from politics, would prefer to see the present incumbent retained.

Deserved Punishment.

"What's going on over there?" asked a stranger in a Mississippi valley town.

"I think as how the boys is stringin' a feller up," was the reply.

"Great Scott! A lynching!"

"That's what they call it, stranger."

"Who is the victim?"

"I reckon it's the Government weather prophet, stranger."

"The Government forecast official?"

The native nodded his head.

"What on earth are they lynching him for? What has he done? I must try to stop it."

"Stranger, you'd better not interrupt the proceedin's, unless you want to go likewise."

"Why not?"

"Stranger, that man persist in predictin' rain."

The Reason for Ears.

Boston Teacher: "We will now take up the study of the senses. Why has the Creator furnished us with eyes?"

Boston Pupil (aged 4): "To enable us to see."

Teacher: "And what office is filled by the nose?"

Pupil: "It was given to man so that he might smell, and thus guard against the inhalation of unhealthy odors."

Teacher: "Why were we favored with ears?"

Pupil: "To hold our spectacles in place."—Cleveland Leader.

THE LAST TWO

'96 Men's "Crawford" Bicycles which we will be able to get are now in our store. We offer them at Forty Dollars. This is the greatest bargain ever offered in this market. We hope to have a few more '96 Ladies' Crawfords on Monday. This, however, will be the last shipment we can get. Be sure to buy the light running Crawford, they are guaranteed to give satisfaction.

GARLAND STOVES AND RANGES The World's Best

Julius Lewis Hardware Co.,

RALEIGH, N. C.

WHY BUY

Second hand Bicycles when you can buy a nice, clean, fresh, fully guaranteed

Crescent or Rambler?

We have a Special Bargain for some one.

Ladies' 1896 New RAMBLER SOLD AT $100.00

Our Price $60.00. We have only 4 of these Bicycles; cannot get any more You have an opportunity to get $100.00 for $60.00. Will you buy one?

Thomas H. Briggs & Sons.
Raleigh, N. C.

THE
American Bonding and Trust Co
OF BALTIMORE CITY, BALTIMORE, MD.

WILL GO ON BONDS

OF SECOND AND THIRD CLASS

POSTMASTERS.

Will also give indemnity bonds to INDIVIDUAL BONDSMEN who are required by the government to go on the bonds of FOURTH-CLASS POSTMASTERS.

Bonds of bank officers, clerks, county and city officers, distillers, storekeepers and gaugers, contractors, administrators, gaurdians, etc., furnished at reasonable rates.

For full information write to R. B. RANEY,
General Agent for North Carolina, Raleigh, N. C.
Or apply to local agents.

Spring Millinery.

A beautiful line of millinery just received at The Lyon Racket, and the ladies are invited to come in and look; if they look we feel sure they will buy. We are going to give bigger bargains in Millinery this season than ever before.

Lyon Racket Store,
16 E. Martin Street.

CHAS. F. BULLOCK,
Artistic Sign Writer
Signs for Professional Men a Specialty.

To Any Non-Catholic in North Carolina:

Truth, only ten cents per annum. We will send to any non-Catholic in North Carolina at the rate of only ten cents per annum, Truth, a Catholic Magazine—Monthly—devoted to giving True explanations of the Catholic Church, that is, the Catholic Church as it is, not as misrepresented and caricatured.

Address, Rev. Thos. F. PRICE, Manager Truth, Raleigh, N. C.

Truth can be found at the Book Store of Williams & Co., Fayetteville St., Raleigh. Williams & Co. also take subscriptions.

REPUBLICANS OF THE SOUTH

should read the

New York Press,

both Daily and Sunday. Daily, One cent; Sunday, Five cents. Subscription rates as follows:

Daily, one year	$3 00
" six months	1.50
" three months	.75
" one month	.25
Daily and Sunday, one year	5.00
" " " six months	2.50
" " " three months	1.25
" " " one month	.45
Sunday, one year	2.50
" six months	1.50
" three months	.65
" one month	.20

It was the foremost champion of Republican principles during the recent election and will continue to be the leading paper of the whole Republican party.

"All Down But One"

BLACKWELL'S DURHAM
Stands the Test
Because it is the BEST

BLACKWELL'S DURHAM TOBACCO CO.
DURHAM, N. C.

Atlantic & N. C. Railroad.

Time Table No. 2,

To take effect Wednesday, November 27th.

1	3	STATIONS.	4	2
a. m.	p. m.		a. m.	p. m
7:20	3:20	..Goldsboro	11.25	8:00
7:23	3:40	..Best's	11:02	7:20
8:16	3:49	..LaGrange	10:52	6:50
8:36	4:00	..Falling Creek...	10:42	6:20
9:54	4:14	..Kinston	10:32	6:06
9:38	4:21	..Caswell	10:20	5:18
10:15	4:30	..Dover	10:12	5:00
10:40	4:42	..Core Creek.....	10:00	4:00
11:15	4:54	..Tuscarora	9:50	3:38
11:31	5:00	..Clark's	9:42	3:20
1:30	5:25	..Newbern	9:30	2:50
2:12	5:50	..Riverdale	8:53	10:10
2:20	5:23	..Croatan	8:49	10:00
2.43	6:05	..Havelock	8:40	9:40
3:12	6:18	..Newport	8:26	9:06
3:25	6:24	..Wildwood	8:19	8:47
3:31	6:29	..Atlantic	8:15	8:38
3:51	6:42	..Morehead City..	8:07	8:20
		..Atlantic Hotel..		
4:01	9:50	..M. City Depot...	7:45	7:50
p. m.	p. m.		a. m.	a. m

Nos. 3 and 4 Passenger—Daily except Sunday.
No. 1—Mixed Freight and Passenger—Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.
No. 2—Mixed Freight and Passenger—Monday, Wednasdey and Friday.
S. L. DILL, Superintendent.

DRINK HEARTY

Any man who wants good Liquors, Beers or Cigars can get them at any hour during business hours at

H. E. JOYNER'S,
114 East Martin St.
Quiet House and Polite Clerks.

Dr. E. E. Terry,
Veterinary Surgeon,
East Davie Street, between Wilmington and Blount.
Consultation free and charges moderate. Practical shoeing shop in connection.
Faulty gaits remedied and foot diseases treated, &c.
PHONE, 229.

A. G. BAUER,
Architect and Superintendent,
RALEIGH, N. C.
Architect of buildings of any description.
Correspondence solicited

Norfolk & Carolina Railroad.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

Dated May 4th, 1897.

No. **103	No. *49	STATIONS	No. 78 *48
p. m.	a. m.		p. m.
2 20	8 40	..Lv. Norfolk Ar.	6 05
2 40	9 00	...Pinners Point...	5 45
3 03	9 24	..... Drivers	5 20
3 21	9 45	..... Suffolk	5 02
4 05	10 17	..... Gates	4 25
4 28	10 35	..... Tunis	4 05
4 46	10 56	..... Ahoskey	3 45
5 00	11 13	..... Aulander	3 27
5 40	11 50	..... Hobgood	2 49
6 01	12 12	..Ar. Tarboro. Lv.	2 30
		Ar. Lv.	
6 35	12 42	...Rocky Mount...	1 55
p. m.	p. m.		p. m.

*Daily. **Daily except Sunday.

Trains No. 49 and 48 solid trains between Pinner's Point and Wilmington. Train No. 49 connects at Rocky Mount with train 23 for al points south and No. 78 train for all points North.

G. M. SERPELL, General Manager. J. R. KENLY, Supt. Trans.
T. M. EMERSON, General Passenger Agent.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R. and Branches. and Florence Railroad

Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

DATED May 4, 1897.	No. 23 Daily.	No. 35 Daily.	No. 41 Daily.	No. 49 Daily.
	a. m.	p. m.	a. m.	p. m.
Leave Weldon...	11 50	9 43	.....	.....
Ar. Rocky Mt....	12 52	10 35	.....	.....
Leave Tarboro..	12 12	.....	.....	.....
Lv. Rocky Mt...	12 52	10 55	5 45	12 45
Leave Wilson....	2 06	11 16	6 20	2 12
Leave Selma	3 00	.....	.....	.....
Lv. Fayetteville.	4 40	1 14	.....	.....
Ar. Florence	7 35	3 25	.....	.....
	p. m.	a. m.		
Lv. Goldsboro...	.....	.....	7 05	3 10
Lv. Magnolia....	.....	.....	8 07	4 16
Ar. Wilmington.	.....	.....	9 40	5 45
			a. m.	p. m.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	No. 78. Daily.	No. 32. Daily.	No. 40. Daily.	No. 48. Daily.
	a. m.	p. m.		
Lv. Florence.....	8 45	8 15	.....	.....
Lv. Fayetteville.	11 20	10 20	.....	.....
Leave Selma.....	1 00	.....	.....	.....
Arrive Wilson...	1 42	12 10	.....	.....
			p. m.	a. m.
Lv. Wilmington.	.....	.....	7 15	9 00
Lv. Magnolia....	.....	.....	8 55	10 40
Lv. Goldsboro...	.....	.....	10 10	11 56
	p. m.	a. m.	p. m.	p. m.
Leave Wilson....	1 42	12 15	11 20	12 46
Ar. Rocky Mt...	2 33	12 53	11 55	1 29
Leave Tarboro...	12 12	.....	.....	.....
Lv. Rocky Mt...	2 33	12 53	.....	.....
Ar. Weldon.....	3 39	1 44	.....	.....
	p. m.	a. m.	p. m.	

Daily except Monday. Daily except Sunday.

Train on the Scotland Neck Branch Road leaves Weldon 4:10 p. m., Halifax 4:28 p. m., arrives Scotland Neck at 5:20 p. m., Greenville 6:57 p. m., Kinston 7:55 p. m. Returning leaves Kinston 7:50 a. m., Greenville 8:52 a. m., arriving Halifax at 11:18 a m., Weldon 11:33 a. m., daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 8:20 a. m. and 1:00 p. m., arrive Parmele 9:10 a. m., and 2:40 p. m., returning leave Parmele 9:35 a. m. and 6:30 p. m., arrive Washington 11:00 a. m. and 7:20 p. m., daily.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., daily except Sunday 5:30 p.m., Sunday, 4:05 p. m., arrives Plymouth 7:40 p. m., 6:00 p. m. Returning, leaves Plymouth daily except Sunday, 7:50 a. m., and Sunday 9:00 a. m., arrives Tarboro 10:05 a. m., 11:00 a. m.

Train on Midland, N. C., Branch leaves Goldsboro daily, except Sunday, 7:10 a. m., arriving Smithfield 8:30 a. m. Returning, leaves Smithfield 9:00 a. m., arrives at Goldsboro 10:25 a. m.

Trains on Nashville Branch leave Rocky Mount at 4:30 p. m., arrive Nashville 5:05 p. m., Spring Hope 5:30 p. m. Returning, leaves Spring Hope 8:00 a. m., Nashville 8:35 a. m., arrive at Rocky Mount 9:05 a. m., daily, except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton daily, except Sunday, 8:20 a. m. and 4:10 p. m. Returning, leaves Clinton at 7:00 a. m. and 9:50 a. m.

Train No. 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily, all rail via Richmond, also at Rocky Mount, with Norfolk and Carolina R. R. for Norfolk and all points North via Norfolk.

H. M. EMERSON,
General Passenger Agent.
J. R. KENLY, General Manager.
T. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager.

THE HAND OF THE AVENGER

BEAUTIFUL WOMAN DECEIVES TWO ARDENT ADMIRERS.

And They are Slain by the Man to Whom She Was Lawfully Wedded—A Midnight Summons.

Saidhy Bits.

Feodor Tersinski was a noble looking fellow with a cast of features more English than Russian, which was natural enough seeing his mother had been an English woman.

He was the only child of the "White Tsar" among the art students at Rome at the time when I formed one of that illustrious body, so, considering that he was half one of us by birth, it was not surprising that he chummed with the countrymen of his mother. He was tall and broad-shouldered, his hair and beard were of a golden brown, and his eyes of the darkest blue I ever saw, except in those of a very young child.

Half the women in Rome were in love with him, but he kept perfectly heart-whole, and, as far as I knew—and I was his greatest friend—had never had an affaire du coeur in his life.

One morning as I entered the Cafe del Greco to get my breakfast I found him seated alone at one of the little marble-topped tables, and noticed that he looked pale, and at the same time seemed restless and excited.

He saw me nearly as soon as I did him, and beckoned me over to his table. "I have something to tell you," he whispered as I took my seat, "but not here. Finish your breakfast and we'll go out. I shall be better in the open air."

He smoked one cigarette after another while I ate my cutlet and drank my half-flask of pale-tinted Ovieto; and hardly had I finished my tasse of black coffee, when he seized my arm and hurried me out into the street.

Now that we were alone together, however, he seemed in no hurry to unbosom himself. After wandering through several more or less muddy and dirty thoroughfares and alleys, we found ourselves in a little deserted square, at one end of which was a fine old Roman palace, now transformed into a second-class modern hotel.

There were a few orange trees in tubs about the door, and among them some little white-topped tables.

We seated ourselves at one of these, and Feodor called for a bottle of white wine.

"My throat's on fire," he said as he drained his glass.

"Basil, mon ami, I had a strange adventure last night. I have met my fate. Don't laugh, man! I tell you I met the sweetest woman that a penniless artist ever met, and in the strangest manner, too."

He pulled a little sketch book from his pocket and placed it open in my hands.

"What think you of that face?" he asked. "It's drawn from memory only."

It was certainly a lovely face—the hair tinted a ruddy brown, and the eyes dark and lustrous. What was more, I recognized it at once.

"Why," I exclaimed, "it's a sketch of 'La Bella Veneziana!'"

I referred to the soprano at a little riverside theater, much frequented by art students of Rome at that time, a girl whom we had named after her birthplace. Many of us had tried to become better acquainted, but she had refused all invitations to suppers and picnics, and even her comrades at the theater knew little or nothing about her life, except that she lived in quiet rooms in the Piazza Unova, with an old matrona who some said was her mother, others no relation at all.

"I congratulate you, my dear fellow," I went on to say, not without a little touch of jealousy. "Here have we all been dying to obtain an introduction to the signorina, and you have cut us all out."

"Listen," he said with a sigh, "and you will see that I have not much cause to congratulate myself. First of all, however, promise to keep what I tell you secret. I have sworn myself to do so, but I made a mental reservation in your favor."

I did as he wished me, and he, after moistening his lips again with the wine, continued:

"I did not go out last evening, as you know, for I excused myself when you wished me to accompany you. I was sitting alone finishing the design for a church window, and the clock of Santa Agnese had just struck the hour of 2 when some one knocked at the door. You know there is no street door at the bottom of my staircase. Thinking it was you or one of our friends, I got up and threw the door wide open.

"It was a stranger, however, who stood without—a man muffled in a cloak with one end thrown across his shoulder, so as to conceal the lower portion of his face, whilst his hat, pulled down, allowed me to see little more than his eyes.

"'Excuse me, signor,' he said, 'but I have a favor to ask and a proposal to make. A gentleman has died suddenly, and a person—I may say, in fact, a lady—wishes for a little sketch of his features. It has, however, to be done in secret, and not more time than three hours can be allowed you for the task. I am empowered to offer you these 50 scudi—and he paced a little bag on the table—'if you accept. At the same time you must swear to keep the whole affair secret now and always.'

"Well, I accepted of course. The 50 scudi were welcome enough, but I would have gone without payment readily. It is not often one has a chance of such an adventure.

"There was a hired carriage at the door, into which I and the stranger stepped. The driver whipped up his horses and we rattled away over the stone pavement. Where we drove to I am afraid I shall never know, for my companion drew down the blinds over the windows as soon as we started, and we took so many turnings that I soon became utterly perplexed as to our whereabouts.

"Presently the carriage stopped.

"'Signor,' said my companion, 'as a gentleman I ask you to shut your eyes and allow me to lead you. Believe me, you are in no danger.'

"The very hint that I might feel fear made me at once acquiesce, and I never opened my eyes till, after mounting a staircase and traversing a long corridor, I was told to do so, when I found myself in a large chamber, plainly furnished as the bedroom of a young man.

"A shrouded form lay on the bed, and I knew at once that I was in the presence of the dead.

"'You had better make the most of your time,' said the man, releasing my arm. 'Remember, whatever you see you have sworn not to reveal.'

"With this he placed a small table and chair beside the bed and retired.

"I got out the colors and the small prepared canvas that I had brought with me, and then I proceedd to draw down the sheet that covered the dead man's face.

"He was a very handsome young man, not more than three or four and twenty, I should say. The eyes were closed, but there was a slight contraction about one corner of the mouth as if he had died in a sudden spasm of pain.

"I hardly know why I did it, but I drew the sheet still further down and opened the dead man's shirt. I was right in my surmise. Right over the heart was a dagger wound. He had been stabbed, and his death must have been instantaneous.

"Guiltily replacing the sheet till only the face, neck and upper parts of the chest were exposed, I set to work.

"There was ample light, six great wax torches burned beside the bed, two on either side and two at the foot.

"I must have been working above two hours when I suddenly became aware that a woman was standing on the other side of the couch.

"I looked across at her and our eyes met.

"Dio! Shall I ever forget her face?

"You have seen her, Bazil, but on the stage. My poor sketch gives but the shadow of her loveliness.

"It was not merely the beauty of outline or of feature. It was the ineffable sweetness, goodness, and genius that beamed from her eyes, that pervaded the whole face. And when she spoke her voice was low and sweet, like the sighing of the summer breeze among the pine trees of my home.

"How long she had been in the room before I was aware of her presence I do not know. But now she stooped and kissed the cold forehead of the dead man, and came round the foot of the bed and stood beside me.

"'It is very good of you to have done this for me,' she said; 'a kindness which, though nothing I can do will repay, I shall always remember. I was his wife, signor. You will believe that, will you not? But this sketch of yours, signor, will be all that I shall have to recall our short summer of happiness. If his family but knew of our marriage and found me here I should be thrown from yonder window as certain as heaven would punish their crime hereafter. But you need not fear. The servant is bribed and keeps watch. And now one more favor. Tint the dear face so that it may seem as if he but slept, and would awaken when the first light of morning stole into our chamber; and, signor, Maria Verchenci will pray you and think of you with gratitude every time she looks on the portrait of him she loved.'

"There is little more to tell you, Basil. I painted on as she knelt silently beside the bed, scarce knowing what I did, till suddenly I was alone, and the sketch as finished as I dared hope to make it.

"It was then that I sketched in my book her face from memory. Say what you like, Basil—argue as you may—every man has his fate; and I have met mine, but to lose her again as soon as found. I sat alone with the dead for company—ay, and envied him, too; for did she not still love him?—till the man who had brought me to the house again made his appearance, still muffled in his cloak. He took charge of the portrait and then conducted me—my eyes closed as before—down the stairs and into the carriage, which had remained in waiting.

"Half an hour later I was again in my chamber. The half-finished design for the church window still lay half completed on the table, but what a change had taken place in my life since I had put down the pen! I tell you, Basil, that hope alone makes life bearable. Drink, man! drink to hope—a lover's sheet-anchor, a poor man's last friend!"

We finished the bottle, and I did my utmost to cheer Feodor up, telling him that La Bella Veneziana would forget the dead, like others had done before her.

After a while he became more cheerful and confident as to the future. However, the next day he was more dispirited than ever, for Maria Verchenci had vanished from Rome, leaving no clew by which he might hope to find her. Nor during the next twelve months did we hear any news of her. At the end of that time Feodor had to leave Rome, as the three years' sojourn there, a prize gained at his academy, was at an end, and he had no means of his own.

His last words to me were: "Fate is stronger than reason. She and I will meet again—and so shall we. I know it: I feel certain of it."

It was ten years after this time: Rome and its students' life was a dream of the past. It was the 1st of May, and I was a happy man, for was not my picture accepted and hung? As I waked through the rooms of the Royal Academy I glanced with a certain amount of indifference at the works of art on either side, for I could think of nothing but my own picture, and my feet, in spite of myself, continually brought me back to stand in front of it.

In one of these wanderings to and fro I noticed a dense knot of people in front of a certain picture, and without feeling any great interest in the subject found myself one of the crowd.

It was the portrait of a most lovely woman, a great celebrity, too: the prima donna of the season, the Signora Verchenci.

I had seen the name a score of times in print without recalling any remembrance in particular to my mind; but now something in the face or expression brought back the past like a flash, and I remembered the little thought of soprano of the small riverside theater at Rome and Feodor Tersinski's infatuation and romantic midnight adventure.

I looked at the catalogue. Yes, he was the painter of the portrait—the painter of what promised to be the most successful picture in that year's Academy.

I was turning away, when a hand was laid on my shoulder, and I looked round to find Feodor standing beside me. We shook hands, and were chums again in a minute.

We took a hansom and drove to my studio, chatting on the way over old times and old friends; but it was not till we had arrived and he was seated opposite me, a pipe between his lips, that I asked the question I had been longing to from the first.

"So you met La Veneziana again. Tell me when and where, Feodor?"

"I told you fate was stronger than reason," he said. "It fell out in this way. After I left Rome I had a very hard life of it, I don't believe you English know what real poverty is. I tell you the truth when I say that for years I did not know what it was to have a proper meal, and that a glass of muddy beer was a rare treat. I was often reduced to painting shop signs for bread to eat. All this time the face of the girl I had seen the night I painted her dead husband haunted me by day and night. I felt sure we should meet again, but years passed and the hope seemed no nearer a reality than it did the day we parted.

"I had at different times painted her picture, painted her as I remembered her, looking down on the dead face of him she had loved. At length, driven by actual want, I exhibited it, or rather sent it into the Salon at the annual show at Moscow, hoping to gain one of the smaller prizes. Not wishing to part with it I had priced it at a thousand roubles. To my intense astonishment I found on the day that my picture was not only sold, but had gained the great city prize.

"A greater surprise still awaited me on my return to my rooms. It was a note asking me to call on the buyer of my picture, and giving the address of one of the principal hotels.

"I went, and there I found, as you have already guessed, the purchaser was none other than Maria herself—Maria, no longer the unknown artist of a student-haunted theater, but Maria Verchenci, the world-famed soprano, the prima donna absolute of every capital in Europe. She welcomed me like an old friend, and gradually, Basil, that friendship has warmed into love, and we are to be married when the London opera season is over. That, Basil, is the history of the last ten years—ten years of toil and hardship repaid twice over by the happiness of the present. Now, old friend, tell me yours, and let me congratulate you in my turn."

"But tell me," I said, "tell me who was the murdered man and how came he by his death?"

"His name I have promised Maria not to tell, suffice it he was of the oldest Roman nobility. He was stabbed by a man who loved her passionately; a native of Venice—her birthplace—who had followed her to Rome, and had sworn to kill every man who dared to love her. Even now she goes about in terror of this man, although she has not seen his face for years—in terror for me, you understand, not for herself."

So after all fate had triumphed over every reasonable probability, and brought these two together again to make one another's lives happy or miserable as it might chance.

"What is fate? I asked myself as I left Feodor's lodgings the evening before his marriage. "Is it possible that a man or woman's future is mapped out before their birth? Was it decreed in heaven that Feodor and Maria should meet and marry, or is it all chance?"

I had just got so far in my meditations when a man suddenly stopped in front of me and raised his hat.

He was a tall, thin man, dressed in a rather shabby frock coat, and carried what seemed a bouquet done up in tissue paper in his hand.

"Pardon, sir," he said in a strong Italian accent. "Mr. Basil Chalice, I believe?"

"That is my name," I answered.

"The friend of M. Feodor Tersinski?"

I nodded.

"I do come from the Signora Verchenci," he continued, "with a message and these," he added, holding up the flowers. "His hotel is yonder where you did come out of, is it not so?" I have forgotten the name."

"He is staying there," I answered. "But how did you know my name?"

"The signora did mention your name to me more than once," he answered; "and I have seen you and M. Tersinski together."

"Oh, all right," I said carelessly. "You will find him at home. Good-day."

I walked on and the matter passed from my mind.

The next morning I was at the hotel by 10 o'clock, for I was Feodor's best man, and was to breakfast with him.

There was no one in the hall, so I ran lightly up the stairs without waiting to be announced. Feodor's bedroom door was open, so I entered.

To my surprise there were two or three women servants in the room, and a man in a black coat bending over the bed.

I was by his side in a moment, and I think I knew, before I looked down on the face of my dead friend, what I should see.

"He must have died instantaneously," remarked the doctor. "You can see the wound is just over the heart. Have you any idea who the murderer can be?"

I shook my head. I knew Feodor would wish me to kep silent.

An hour later I was at the house of Maria Verchenci and had told my story.

She was very pale, but quite quiet and collected.

"I knew it last night," she said. "On my return from the theater," and she pointed to a bouquet of flowers, now slightly faded, that lay on the table. A strip of paper lay half uncoiled by their side, as if it had fallen from among them. On it was written in Italian:

"I have kept my word. So shall all perish.—V. V."

"His name?" I cried. "His name? That I may avenge my friend."

"I cannot," she sobbed, suddenly breaking down. "I lied to Feodor as I lied to him who died for me at Rome. I am married—married to the man who killed them both! Have pity on one who has sinned and sorrowed much and place not more blood upon my head. In future I am dead to the world. No man except heaven's minister shall see my face again!"

She kept her word, and in less than a month entered a convent—one of the strictest in her native land.

As for the murderer of my friend, out of deference to her wish—which I knew, would be his also—I did not have him hunted down.

His was the hand of fate. But if we meet his fate shall be the halter, if my evidence can bring it about.

Longest Railroad.

Scribner's for May.

The dimensions of the undertaking are enormous. From Tcheliabinsk, the western terminus, to Vladivostock, the present eastern terminus, the length is 4,741 1-3 miles; in other words, it is much the longest railroad in the world. It goes west from Tcheliabinsk, passing the southern edge of Russia's great Siberian dominion, through Ob and Krasnoyarsk to Irkutsk, then takes a sudden turn around the southern end of the great Lake Baikal, and follows the Amoor River along the northern boundary of Manchuria to Vladivostock. Until it reaches the Yenesei River, the road passes over a steppe country that renders the engineering very simple; but beyond that, in the vast mountain region above Tartary, the cost of construction has been heavy. When the three great railroad bridges are taken into account, Russia will pay at least $175,000,000 for the privilege of reaching the Pacific. But Russia has always wanted to reach the sea. She is practically an inland country, with the Baltic frozen up half the year, and the Arctic and White Seas eternally blocked with Polar ice.

McKinley Needs No Pinkertons.

Philadelphia Inquirer.

There is now sitting in the executive chair at Washington a man who is said to be the only real democratic President this country has had in many years. The head officer of over seventy millions persons, he walks about the streets of the capital unheralded and unattended, speaking familiarly with all his acquaintances, nodding to those who happen to recognize and salute him and grasping the hands of his old friends whether they are dressed in silks or gunnysacks. He treats all alike, and his simple tastes have become so well known there has grown up in the hearts of the people of Washington an admiration for their President the like of which has not been known for years.

Searching for a Model.

New York Commercial.

To be selected as the one woman in all of Europe whose face and figure most closely tallied with the ideal of England's greatest painter is surely no empty honor. When the late Sir Frederick Leighton, president of the Royal Academy and foremost among British artists, conceived the idea of his famous painting, "Cymon and Iphigenia," he sought in all quarters of the continent for a suitable model to pose as the sleeping maiden, now so familiar in his finished canvas. After a fruitless search of six months he came upon the incarnation of his soul's ideal in the capital of his native land. Curiously enough, he found the model he had so long sought behind the footlights of a theater.

She was Miss Dorothy Dene, a young woman of remarkable beauty, both in face and figure. Sir Frederic told her of his inspiration, the contemplated canvas and her fulfillment of his ideal for the central figure. Miss Dene graciously consented to pose for him, and eight months later the artist's conception of a beautiful picture became a reality and was the most admired of all Sir Frederic's works.

Miss Dene is as perfect a type of Greek beauty as can be found at the present day. Every line of her face and figure is classical in the highest degree. She is rather above the average in height, has long, lithe limbs and an exquisitely molded bust. Her hair is curly and golden, and her lustrous eyes have the hue of violets. In addiion to all these charms she is said to possess the most beautiful complexion of any woman in Europe. What wonder that such a superb creature inspired Sir Frederic to his greatest efforts!

Miss Dene continued to be Sir Frederic's model long after he had given "Cymon and Iphigenia" to the world. Her form and features can be readily recognized in a number of other works by the same artists. In Sir Frederic's painting of "Greek Girls Playing Ball" she is represented as the maiden who is catching the ball. This canvas notably displays the actress' exquisite figure. Miss Dene's shapely arms may be noted in "Summer Moon," another well known painting by Leighton.

A year or two before Sir Frederic's death it was gossiped in London that the artist was madly in love with his model, but that some obstacle or other was in the way of their marriage. Just what the obstacle was no one seemed to know. Possibly it was the disparity in their ages. Leighton, at the time of his death—about a year ago—was only 70 years old. Miss Dene is now about 28. Dorothy Dean visited the United States in 1893. She undertook the production of classical plays popular in England, but almost unknown on this side of the water. Little success attended the venture, and her tour was finally abandoned. In England Miss Dene enjovs much popularity. Not only does she reign supreme as a queen of beauty, but her histrionic ability, which is of no mean order, has won her the praise of notable critics and fellow artists. Miss Dene lives with her four sisters, all of whom are remarkably pretty, in a charming apartment in South Kensington, London, a section of the city colonized chiefly by artists and theatrical folk and quite as picturesque in many of its features as is the famous Quarter Latin of Paris.

Rested His Case "Wid De Lawd."

They were going to try a colored man for stealing a quantity of raw cotton, and when the hour arrived I went up to the court-house to hear the case. The prisoner was a man about forty years of age and had elected to plead his own case. The prosecution proved that the bag of cotton was found in his cabin and the property was fully identified as belonging to the owner of the compress. The prisoner asked no questions, but said he wanted to make a statement and rest his case "wid de Lawd." After awhile he was given an opportunity to speak, and he said:

"I was gwine by that compress at 'leven o'clock at night, when a voice called out to me: 'Hold on, dar, Abram Jones! Yo' was a pore man an' yo' jest take 'long dis bag o' cotton to buy yo' shoes fur col' weather.' Den de bag fell at my feet an' I dun took it home."

"Did you recognize the voice?" asked the Judge.

"No, sah; but I recokon it was an angel who spoke."

"Then why did you hide the bag when you got home?"

"Well, sah, jest as I got frew de gate anodder voice tol' me dat I'd better hide de cotton fur a few days."

"Did you recognize that voice?"

"No, sah; but I dun recokon it was a voice from heaben."

"And that's your defense, is it?"

"Yes, sah. I'se willin' to rest dis case in de Lawd's hands. De Lawd knows I neber stole dat cotton."

"Hadn't you better have a lawyer?" suggested the Judge.

"No, sah. I'se been gwine ter church fur de las' fo'ty years, an' I'm restin' dis case right in de hands of de Lawd."

"I shall have to give you four months in jail, Abraham."

"Huh! What fur?"

"Stealing that cotton."

The prisoner received his sentence without a word, seeming to have expected it, and was taken away. Two weeks later I met him on the streets of Selma, fifty miles away, and said to him:

"Why, I thought you were in jail for four months over at Florence."

"Yaas, I was," he replied.

"I remember that you put your case in the hands of the Lord."

"Yaas, sah; an' I come out all right."

"But you got four months."

"So I did, sah; but arter servin' fur nine days de Lawd showed me how to dig outer jail, an' yere I is."—(Correspondence in Law Magazine.

Goats, Game, Cows and Cats.

There are 4,530,000 goats in Spain.

It is estimated that since he came to the throne Emperor William has killed 25,372 head of game.

Last year 14,094,918 head of cattle were delivered at the Chicago Stockyards.

The average product for cows in Holland is eighty pounds of butter and 180 pounds of cheese per annum.

Devonshire cattle were first imported into this country in 1817.

A company has purchased a farm in Illinois, where cat farming will be carried on for the skins, which sell for from ten to fifteen cents each. Maltese and black cats will be reared, and the "cattish" collection is expected to number 10,000 in one year and 100,000 in two years.

Greensboro A. and M. College.

The closing exercises of the A. and M. College at Greensboro, will take place May 23-27. Following is the program:

May 23d, 3 P. M.—Annual Sermon, Bishop J. W. Hood, D. D., LL. D.

May 24th, 8 P. M.—Y. M. C. A. Address, by P. P. Claxton, A. M.

May 25th, 8 P. M.—Prize Contest.

May 26th, 8 P. M.—Literary Entertainment—The Offering of Industries, by the Wise Literary Society.

May 27th, 4 P. M.—Annual Address, by Rev. E. J. Greeg: Class Orations, Presentation of Prizes.

GAIL & AX'S
SCOTCH SNUFFS.
Blue Ribbon Sweet
SCOTCH SNUFF.
UNEQUALLED IN PURITY, STRENGTH AND FLAVOR.
GOLD PLATED JEWELRY
AND BEAUTIFUL COLORED PICTURES ARE GIVEN AWAY FREE FOR THE TICKETS IN EACH PACKAGE.

ICE CREAM SODA.
That is the popular drink now. Only a year or two ago would not sell it because they said it was too expensive, but we are serving it to our customers "just right"
FOR 5c.
Also all other Soda Fountain Drinks.
HENRY T. HICKS, Prescription Druggist.

HAVE YOU A DAUGHTER to educate?
Why not write
PEACE INSTITUTE,
Raleigh, N. C.?
You can get much information about educational matters. All the cost is the stamp you use on your letter of inquiry. JAMES DINWIDDIE, M. A. (University Virginia).

Champion Harvesting Mowing Machines
Are the strongest and require less repairing than any others now on the market. Work easy and satisfactory.
They are endorsed by some of the most practical farmmers in the State. See
ALLEN & CRAM MACHINE COMPANY,
Raleigh, N. C.
And examine the machines before you buy. They will take pleasure in explaining their merits.
Also, manufacturers and importers of portable and stationary engines and boilers, saw mills, cotton gins, presses, &c.
Correspondence solicited.

HARRIS'
LITHIA CARBONATED.
We guarantee that one glass of Harris' Lithia Carbonated Water Will relieve any case of indigestion in one minute's time, or money refunded; or if taken after each meal will cure any case of indigestion.
Read what the noted Dr. Davega, of Chester, S. C., has to say for it:
"MR. J. T. HARRIS—Dear Sir: For the past eight months I have been using Harris' Lithia Water with most excellent results, where I have been able to get my palients to drink a sufficient quantity daily. The Carbonated has no equal in gastric disturbances. In old chronic dyspeptics if you will wash the stomach with salt and water, and half an hour later have your patient drink the Carbonated Lithia, you will make many friends and improve many stomachs. It is an excellent table water. It is an excellent laxative, and is a sure cure for flatulent dyspepsia. S. M. DAVEGA, M. D"
SOLD BY
J. R. FERRALL & COMPANY
Grocers and Wholesale Agents for Harthorn Saratoga Water.
Trade Supplied.

$1.00. Ink Sets. $1.00.
2 Liberty Bell Automatic Ink Stands.
1 Quart Williams' Writing Fluid or Copying Ink.
1 Half Pint Williams' Crimson Fluid.
1 Half Pint Williams' Mucilage.
ALL FOR ONE DOLLAR.
The Sets are worth $3.00. Only a limited quantity will be sold. Order promptly if you wish any.
These Sets are put up in a neat wooden box for shipment.
Raleigh Stationery Co.,
RALEIGH, N. C.

THE DAILY TRIBUNE

BY

THE TRIBUNE PUBLISHING CO.

OFFICE OF PUBLICATION:
Tribune Building, 122 Fayetteville Street.
TELEPHONE No. 265.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

One Year	$6.00
Six Months	3.00
Three Months	1.50
One Month	.50

WEEKLY EDITION, $1.00 A YEAR

Invariably Payable in Advance.

Communications and items of news intended for publication in THE TRIBUNE should not be addressed to individual members of the staff, but simply to THE TRIBUNE, and must be accompanied by the writer's name.

Advertising rates made known on application at the business office.

Entered at the post-office at Raleigh as second-class mail matter.

Washington Tribune Bureau, corner Sixth and D streets, Stewart Building. The Tribune is on sale at Metropolitan Hotel news stand.

Eastern Office
1313 American Tract Society Building,
New York, N. Y.

STEVE W. FLOYD, Manager.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 19, 1897.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The following gentlemen are the authorized traveling representatives of The Tribune Publishing Company: D. C. Mangum, C. D. Roberts, F. C. Leslie and J. W. Boone. They are authorized to receipt for subscriptions, take advertisements and collect for same.

Any courtesies extended them will be appreciated by The Tribune.

AN ERROR THAT MAY PROVE TROUBLESOME.

Editor Tribune:

There is an error in the printed abstract as sent out by Auditor Ayer for the use of tax listers and sheriffs that is liable to cost the State thousands of dollars, from the fact that it can be taken advantage of by a shrewd (or dishonest) tax-payer. But to the error: On page 28, "Revenue and Machinery Act," appears "section 16, par. 3," which is correctly referred to in the abstract. The same section and paragraph is referred to in the succeeding division incorrectly—should be section 16, par. 9. As the abstract now reads, the tax-payer can claim that he has listed his property as required under section 3—farming utensils, tools of mechanism, etc.—thus escaping the schedule under section 9—cotton, turpentine, tobacco, etc.

Whether this is an error of sufficient force to invalidate the legality of the abstract remains to be seen. That it is an error sufficient to cause a clash between tax-lister and tax-payer goes without saying.

"METHODS."

The result of the Senatorial deadlock in Florida ought to be emphasized. The corporation and gold influences of the State left no stone unturned to secure the election of Mr. Chipley. The same methods were used there that prevailed in the North Carolina Legislature, but the people won in Florida by "the skin of their teeth."—News and Observer.

In its entire course of misrepresentation, the News and Observer has in nothing more persistently endeavored to deceive the people than in regard to the influences that culminated in the election of Jeter Pritchard last winter to succeed himself in the United States Senate. The News and Observer presumes either upon the ignorance or forgetfulness of its readers when it attempts to pervert the fact that the election of Senator Pritchard was decreed by the people at the ballot box in November, 1896.

In the Republican State convention last year Mr. Pritchard was regularly nominated as the party candidate by Senator. The Populist party was bound by the agreement to co-operate, made two years earlier and in force at that time, to spport the Republican candidate, having already secured the election of Senator Butler under that agreement for a full term of six years, and although a majority of the Populists elected to the Legislature repudiated the agreement, a sufficient number to insure the election of Mr. Pritchard had respect for the co-operation compact to feel bound to vote for the candidate of the Republican party.

In a discussion of methods in connection with the election of Senator Pritchard, prominence should be gven to the influences that were set to work to attempt to defeat his election. In almost every instance, Populists who were elected to the Legislature and would have had no business in Raleigh except for Republican votes, were understood to be committed to vote for Mr. Pritchard; otherwise they could not have been elected. But after the election last fall, Senator Butler, who holds his seat by virtue of Republican votes, set about forming a combination to defeat the will of the people and secure the election of another Populist to the Senate; and from the day the scheme was set on foot until its dismal failure Mr. Butler was aided and abetted by the News and Observer.

It seems to be difficult for the News and Observer to grasp the fact that North Carolina went Republican last fall and that the Republican party was entitled to the fruits of victory. In every triumph of the people over the combination of Bryanism and Butlerism it beholds the spectre of corporate influence. The News and Observer's vision is distorted.

HUNG UP IN THE HOUSE.

President McKinley has recommended an appropriation by Congress of $50,000 for the starving and destitute Americans living on the island of Cuba.

This patriotic action on the President's part not only shows the humane side of the man, but it speaks, it seems to us, in thunder tones in favor of Cuban independence. Spain evidently regards it so. The action of the Senate in passing the resolution points to the hand writing on the wall—it passed without a dissenting vote.

The House, by the interposition of Bailey, the Democratic leader, blocked the action—he objected to the consideration of the resolution, and it went over, under rules, until next Thursday. It is reported that Speaker Reed is inclined to be unfavorable to the Senate's resolution and the President's recommendation.

We have never regarded Mr. Reed favorable to interfering in Spain's butcheries, and while we hesitate to believe he will openly oppose the resolution, he may retard its passage and delay action.

Bailey's action is unaccountable unless the Democratic party, under his lead, is opposed to humanity and Cuban independence. If that is the fact, he and his party will attempt to kill it.

No matter what are the causes that prompted Mr. Bailey's action or Mr. Reed's wink of the other eye, it isn't possible that the resolution can be defeated when it comes up for passage.

The love of Americans for Americans and the patriotism in their hearts must always prompt Americans to go to the relief and rescue of suffering, destitute, starving and dying countrymen, and President McKinley, upon representation of Gen. Lee, promptly, as he did in the case of the flood sufferers, sent a special message to Congress recommending an appropriation of $50,000. All honor to him.

THE ALTERNATIVE ALREADY CHOSEN.

A recent article in the Atlanta Constitution, closing the door of the Democratic party in the faces of persons who fail to embrace, without reservation, the platform of the Chicago convention of last year, has excited considerable comment. The comment of the Raleigh Tribune, Republican, is as follows:

The only choice open to sound money Democrats and Democratic protectionists is between coming to the Republican party and remaining out in the cold. If a large and influential part of the Democratic party allies itself in the future with the Republicans, it will be because the party of Jefferson and Jackson has become narrow, proscriptive and intolerant.—Tribune.

If the choice is as the Tribune suggests, then the mass of the Southern Democrats, at least, who are put under the ban, will elect to remain out in the cold. There are reasons which render it impossible for a great many Southern Democrats to attach themselves to the Republican party. They cannot forget the treatment which that party has visited upon this section in the past. They cannot shut their eyes or ears to the fact that from stump and platform, from press and pulpit, from Congress halls, and wherever else men's voices are raised, the South is still the object of denunciation and vituperation from Republicans. This is said not for the purpose of exciting any counter-sentiment here, for the South's interest lies in the promotion of sectional concord and co- operation, but it is recited as a simple fact, and to some of us with whom it is potent, it passes comprehension how some of our immediate fellow-citizens have found it possible, consistently with the maintenance of their self-respect, to acknowledge themselves Republicans. It is clear how Northern people can do so and how Southern black people can, but there are those of us who can follow the reasoning no further. We of this class could never consent to become national Republicans, if by any strange process the positions of the parties should be exactly reversed, that is, if their personel remained the same and the Republican attitude toward the South remained unchanged.

The violent exclusion of any class of Democrats of this section would be painful to them, would be embarrassing to them, because there would be nowhere for them to go, but a good many of them have endured a good deal, know how to endure, and the threat of "the cold" has no terrors for them.—Charlotte Observer.

That is to say, because we are Republicans, Editor Caldwell cannot keep company with us, though nothing divide us in principle.

This is bad reasoning; it is not generous. It says you were scallawags, and I believe you are still scallawags and will always be scallawags. The above don't read like the same man who wrote the editorial headed "Old Man John." We think if the Republican party was broken into as many pieces as the Democratic party is we certainly, if there were no other place go, would go into the Democratic party. Why, my friend, tens of thousands of Republicans voted for Cleveland both terms he served. The spirit manifest in the above is not one calculated to bring about that perfect reconciliation between the North and South that we all prate so much about. Or is it possible some of us do not mean what we say?

GOVERNOR TAYLOR'S FIDDLE.

Three several times did Governor Bob Taylor "Scotch-fiddle" for office, says the New York Press, and thrice was he successful in getting in. Now, we are seriously informed, he is trying to fiddle upon the patience of the community without the borders of Tennessee, to accomplish which he finds it necessary to resign the office out of which he once fiddled his brother, Alf.

Tennessee pays her Governor $4,000 a year, but Governor Bob finds the allurements and emoluments of public fiddling a private trust, and cannot resist the appeal of his fiddle bow. Governor Bob has fiddle-come-faddles in his brain, superinduced by the exigencies of office and superhearted by the hot indignation of citizens not appointed to soft snaps.

Nero fiddled while Rome burned. He started the fire and sawed an accompaniment, not on his Stradivarius—for Strad was not on earth until about seventeen centuries later—but on his "crowd." History is weak on this "crowd," but we have no doubt it was the one Julius Caesar captured when he went on that filibustering expedition to Wales, somewhere about 54 or 55 B. C. If it was not this "crowd" that Caesar handed down, it must have been one of those simple old arm viols, known as the viola da braccio. At any rate, the Greeks laughed at the affair when Nero went to Athens to compete as a musician, and we have been informed in our schoolbooks that it had no material effect on the flames that destroyed part of the Eternal City.

Now Governor Bob would fiddle while Tennessee goes to the dogs. It is unfortunate that he cannot have the power to hand the office to his next of kin, Brother Alf. Alf is not a great fiddler, but there is no better Republican in Tennessee—not even our own Henry Clay Evans, handsomely recognized by President McKinley. Governor Bob wants to fiddle while Tennessee is in debt, which is Neroesque. One would imagine him capable of making his Stradivarius talk money into the State Treasury. Governor Bob's majority was narrow—a little more than 6,000 votes, moved thereto by his fiddle and counting machines. In the pursuit of the golden fleece the great singer of Thrace did some tall lying. As a matter of fact, he always had his instrument along, to move the trees to follow him, to cause rocks to move from their places and rivers to stay their courses. In the pursuit of peace and all the comforts of a home, in the search of relief from burdens of executive office in a hide-bound State just now celebrating her centennial with real airships and such, Governor Bob should take up his fiddle and still the tempest of the place-hunters.

Nero rebelled against the gods because he could not obtain a good E. string. Governor Bob has no such excuse for rebelling against anything. We venture the assertion that Nero's servant strangled the villain with the cat-gut of his "crowd," or his viola da braccio. But Governor Bob is too good to die. What would become of his fiddle?

THANKS, LADIES, THANKS.

Unfortunately for ye editor, he was absent from his sanctum last evening when two of the fairest damsels of Raleigh called and left upon his editorial desk a beautiful bouquet of flowers—beautiful! that is a tame word; exquisite is a little improvement, and yet one cannot be satisfied with that word. There is a language of flowers which is truly en rapport with the heart, and is better felt than expressed. These flowers, whose fragrance fairly intoxicated not only the senses, but bewildered the sight, are among the rarest and most exquisite it has been our good fortune to call all our very own.

Ladies, without reservation, you have our profoundest thanks, and the delicacy with which the presentation was made wins our admiration.

AN EXPLANATION.

In our first edition, in the account of the State Normal and Industrial College, in the make-up the story of Major Finger and the address of Julian S. Carr were run together, making no distinction, one from the other. These things will sometimes happen in the hurry of making up forms. Mr. Carr's address began in the second column, at the beginning of the line, "The world has been slow to learn," etc.

NOTES OF NEWSY NEW BERN

CENTRE OF A GREAT TRUCK FARMING INDUSTRY.

Waterworks and Other Objects of Interest in the Suburbs—The Point in a Lawsuit.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

New Bern, N. C., May 17.—At the conclave of the Grand Commandery of North Carolina Knights Templars, held in Wilmington, Mr. J. H. Hackburn, a popular and gifted New Bernian, was elected to the honorable and responsible office of Eminent Grand Commander of North Carolina. On his return yesterday he was met at the depot by the members of St. John's Commandery, accompanied by a band, and escorted to the lodge rooms where congratulations and refreshments followed.

Messrs. G. H. Roberts, E. K. Bishop, D. T. Carraway and Judge H. R. Bryan are the delegates elected from Christ church, this city, to attend the meeting of the annual council of the diocese of Eastern Carolina that convenes at St. Stephens church, Goldsboro, Thursday, May 20th.

A sail on the steamer Howard will be given Tuesday night for the benefit of the New Bern fire department. The members are making every effort to make the occasion one of rare enjoyment and one to be long remembered.

At the meeting of Oasis Temple of the Mystic Shrine, in Wilmington, New New Bern was well represented by the following prominent Shriners: Messrs. J. H. Hackburn, B. B. Neal, T. W. Dewey, C. D. Bradham, L. J. Taylor and Capt. J. B. Clark.

The report of the suit of the Stinson Lumber Company against the New Bern Water Company in Saturday's issue of The Tribune should have read that it was entered some time ago, instead of recently. The Water Company in rebuttal of the Lumber Company's allegation, claim that the cause was due to a main pipe being under the control of the Lumber Company and in their mill the heat of the fire melted thep ipe, causing a six-inch stream flowing from the break to cut off their pressure. The suit, when brought to trial, will bring forth some complicated legal points which will prove of interest.

Through the kindness of Mr. Jno. H. Matthews, The Tribune representative had the privilege of enjoying a pleasant drive to the many places of interest of which the New Bernians may well be proud, including an inspection of the water works plant, which is equipped with the latest mechanical appliances for keeping the stand-pipe which has a capacity of 180,000 gallons, constantly filled, together with the two steam pumps, having a capacity of one million gallons every twenty-four hours, combined with the efficacious and up-to-date fire department of the city makes it almost an impossibility for a fire to get under very serious headway. Among the many other points of interest which have contributed toward spreading New Bern's fame is the National Cemetery. This is the resting place of the Union soldiers that fell in Eastern Carolina. It is a beautiful spot carefully kept by the United States government and is reached by a drive of about one mile from the city, over a splendidly macadamized road.

Cedar Grove Cemetery also impresses a stranger with its natural beauty, its shady drives, and well-kept walks throughout the "silent city," together with the surrounding wall of coquina or shell rock, proclaims it as one of the most interesting places for the lover of nature, the mourner of the dead or the casual observer.

The truck shipments from New Bern have been remarkably heavy for the past week. The summary of shipments, according to some of the most prominent truckers, shows that there were about 50,000 packages shipped in round numbers. Hackburn & Willett, of "The Oaks," alone made one shipment of ten carloads of cabbage and peas, which helps to substantiate New Bern's claim to be the largest truck center in the world.

The corner-stone of the tobacco warehouse, which will be laid tomorrow, will contain the following articles: The Chronicle, dated May 16, '97; The Journal, dated 16, 1897; The Tobacco Journal, Danville, Va., Pamphlet Water and Sewer Co., Pamphet on Tobacco by Capt. E. M. Pace, official papers in use at the three banks of the city, cards and letter heads of merchants, one package Cycle cigarettes, one package Duke of Durham cigarettes, three or four different brands of cigars and a piece of chewing tobacco. If the warehouse proves to be as successful financially as the company whose products are contained in the corner-stone, it is safe to say that its owners will join the ranks of the bloated bondholders in a very few years.

LESLIE.

NEWS FROM NORFOLK.

A Bicyclist Runs Over a Lady—Ocean View Opened.

Special to The Tribune.

Norfolk, May 18.—The summer season of Ocean View opened yesterday, and notwithstanding the cool weather, there was quite a large crowd of Norfolk's citizens present. The Naval Post Band, which has been engaged for the season, rendered several selections, which were heartily applauded.

The present management have booked a large list of first-class attractions, and the prospects are that this will be the most successful season this resort has experienced for some time.

Monday night about 8 o'clock Frank Peace was scorching on Charlotte street without a light on his wheel and at the corner of Church street he knocked down and ran over a lady who who was crossing the street at the time. Just at the time of the accident officers Cook and Fentress were passing and they promptly put Peace under arrest, whereupon he began fighting and abusing the officers, and after some little excitement he was put in the wagon and sent to the station house, where he was locked up on the charges of being drunk and disorderly, reckless riding of a bicycle without a light, running over a lady and assaulting the officers. The lady refused to give her name, but will appear against Peace this morning in the police court. The prisoner is an old offender.

Messrs. Eason and Peterson, who are suing Michael Traver in behalf of Wilson Davis, of Norfolk county, who took six $1,000 notes payable to Michael Traver for his six-hundred acre farm in Pasquotank county, North aCrolina, and now charges fraud in the deal, have attached the said six hundred-acre farm.

A Letter Addressed by Photograph.

The postoffice at Boston, Mass., lately delivered a letter, the only clue to whose destination, besides the name of the city and State, was a small photograph of the man for whom it was intended. He was the local manager of one of the trans-Atlantic cable lines, and after the missive had been eleven days in the postoffice one of the official guessers of blind addresses recognized it.

LAND OF THE SKY.

The Charms of Asheville and Biltmore—Tennessee Centennial Exposition.

There are no more beautiful or delectable resorts in America, at all times of the year, than Asheville and Biltmore, situated upon the lofty crests of the Blue Ridge Mountains, in western North Carolina, in the fabled "Land of the Sky."

Ever since the charms of this wonderful and most fascinating region became known to the traveling public, it has been the Mecca of all who love to dwell in the choice abodes of nature. And nature has indeed been exceedingly generous in the bestowal of her gifts in respect to the "Land of the Sky." Never was a country blessed with a more salubrious or equable climate; never was a country invested with such lovely, romantic and chaste scenery, as this marvelous region of the Southland. Sweeping with the eyes the vast expanse of nature on every hand, the grandeur of the creation—of the growth and embellishment of cosmic life, rises up and unfolds before the enraptured vision with imperial splendor, displaying scenes of the rarest virtue and enchantment.

Through the mountain ranges of the "Land of the Sky," the devious course of the beautiful French Broad River marks a succession of glorious vistas of cosmic life. The high-walled canons, or the tree-clad peaks standing sentinel on either hand form a wonderful setting to this sparkling river as it flows onward toward the sea.

The three famous resorts of the "Land of the Sky" are Asheville, Biltmore and Hot Springs. These may be considered separately:

Asheville is an enterprising city, nestling amid the imperial ranges that mark the "Land of the Sky," and has all the indicia of a live and progressive municipality. It is distinctly a resort city, and is graced with numerous palatial villas, tasteful cottages and grand hotels. Its streets are romantic, tree-shaded drives winding about in the most picturesque fashion, and in the pretty park adjacent are the handsome homes of the favored inhabitants. The climate is singularly pure, dry and bracing, and possesses to a remarkable degree the qualities which tend to promote health and pleasure. The number of clear days is very high for the average year. In winter the climate is very mild, yet extremely bracing. In summer the charm of outdoor life is inexpressible.

The air is warm and genial, yet not oppressive, on account of dryness, and the nights are delightfully cool and conducive to restfulness and sweet repose. The great resort hotel at Asheville is the Battery Park—a magnificent home which exemplifies the highest degree of luxury and good taste. No words of commendation are needed for this famous house, standing proudly upon a noble eminence, of its sumptous furnishings, or of its peerless cuisine or service. The fame of the house is world-wide.

Biltmore. This place is some two miles from Asheville, and partakes of the same general character, in respect to scenery, climate and general attractions. But the place takes its name from the imperial chateau of Mr. George W. Vanderbilt, the most magnificent place in America—a veritable rival of the royal abodes of the Old World. The splendid gardens and the great farm adjacent to the castle at Biltmore are worthy of a journey of many miles to see. At Biltmore is a palatial hotel, entirely in keeping with the place, known as the Kenilworth Inn, an ideal place of abode, and the resort of the best people of the land. The equipment, cuisine and service of this now famous house are equal to the best high-class city hotels. And no effort is spared to maintain the standard of excellence in every respect.

Hot Springs. Situated in a charming plain in the midst of a vast wilderness—not far from Asheville—and surrounded by the most beautiful peaks, is the little city of Hot Springs. There is the Mountain Park Hotel, a charming home for the health or pleasure seeker, and a most excellent sanitarium, where the waters of the wonderful thermal springs are administered with the most excellent results.

THE ROUTE

Is via the Southern Railway, with splendidly arranged and magnificently appointed through car service. Pullman Drawing-room sleeping cars between New York, Washington and Nashville—where the Tennessee Centennial Exposition is now in progress—through the "Land of the Sky"—Knoxville and Chattanooga—Lookout Mountain, the scene of the "Battle Above the Clouds." The Norfolk and Chattanooga Limited, daily, between Norfolk, Raleigh, Durham, Greensboro, Salisbury (with connection from New York, Washington and Virginia), and Nashville through Asheville, Hot Springs, Knoxville and Chattanooga. This train carries Pullman's finest Drawing-room Buffet sleeping cars between Norfolk and Nashville, and elegant vestibuled day coaches between Norfolk and Chattanooga. Pullman Drawing-room sleeping cars are also operated between Jacksonville and Cincinnati through Savannah, Columbia, Spartanburg, Asheville, Knoxville and Harriman Junction.

Visitors to the Tennessee Centennial Exposition at Nashville will find a visit to Asheville or vicinity most delightful and valuable. The Southern Railway now has in press its annual "Summer Homes and Resorts" folder, containing a full list of the many delightful resorts, hotels and summer homes on its line, which will be mailed by the General Passenger Agent or representatives of Passenger Department to any address upon receipt of postage—two cents.

MR. LANGTRY TALKS.

The Ex-Husband of the "Jersey Lily" Not Worried.

London, May 18.—Edward Langtry, from whom Mrs. Langtry, the English actress, known as the "Jersey Lily," obtained a divorce on May 14th, at Lakeport, Cal., on the ground of desertion, says that the only information he has on the subject is contained in a notice to that effect cabled to the newspapers here. He ridicules the power of the California court, and remarked:

"Mrs. Langtry cannot remarry without committing bigamy, and if she does so, and comes to England, it will be witin the power of the Public Prosecutor to indict her. I myself would not contemplate such a step, but he might. I cannot conceive what the woman means. As for the charge of desertion I have been guilty of was in 1881, when I was packed off to America on some business which kept me dodging about Chicago and New York.

"I have been kind and fair to her all along, commencing with the marriage settlement, which is still good, wereby I willed her my property in Ireland."

When Mr. Langtry was asked if there were anyone Mrs. Langtry was likely to marry, he said, significantly:

"Yes. But I do not intend to take any action whatever in regard to a decree. I treat it with the same contempt as I did the citation."

N. CAROLINA AT WAR

An Armed Expedition Leaves Our Waters To Fight for Cuba.

VESSELS LOADED WITH AMMUNITION

MYSTERIOUS MOVEMENTS THAT STARTLED THE PEOPLE OF SOUTHPORT.

There is no Knowledge of the Destination of the Vessels, but the General Impression is They are Bound for Cuba.

Special to The Tribune.

Southport, May 18—Only a few people in the State know that North Carolina is engaged in war with Spain. Your correspondent would not have known it, if he had not had made a visit to this town at the mouth of the Cape Fear river.

Surely it is war when the citizens of a State go on the high seas with vessels loaded down with munitions of war; and early last Friday morning an expedition left North Carolina waters. Some weeks ago the papers contained an account of the seizure of the tug "Alexander Jones" of Wilmington, at Jacksonville, Fla., suspected of being engaged in filibustering, but it may not be remembered that no proof was found against the boat and she was released upon a payment of a fine of $500 for violation of navigation laws.

The "Jones" then returned to Wilmington, N. C., and kept quiet for a while. That was only to disarm suspicion, for during the darkness of last Thursday night she crept silently up the river from her dock at Southport to the Wilmington, New Bern and Norfolk Railroad dock in the lower part of Wilmington. There the tug was long waited for and a great bustle immediately ensued. Piles of boxes, barrels and packages of all sizes and shapes were transferred to the tug. The gang of colored hands were hired for all night, so that none could leave and report in the city what was going on, for only a mile above lay the United States revenue cutter, "Morrill," with steam up and an ugly rapid-fire Hotchkiss gun mounted forward.

Even with all precautions an alarm was sounded on board the "Jones," and the tug cast off and dropped out into the stream before the very last bale was loaded. Then the tug put out a line to a two-masted schooner, the "J. D. Long," which had been loaded with a cargo of coal, ready for this ship and then the two vessels passed down the Cape Fear and out to sea before the first streaks of light had appeared in the east.

Capt. J. J. *Adkins* is master of the expedition, and a double crew are on board, among them some of the old pilots of the Cape Fear. But it has all been managed so well that even their brother pilots do not know the destination of the vessels. Some think that it is direct for Cuba. Others that the boats will lie off Lookout and transfer the cargoes to another craft coming down from the north.

Just all that went on the night of the departure is not fully known, but it is told that in addition to the guns, forty Cubans and two Lieutenants of the Cuban army also took passage on the tug. From the talk that has sifted through since, these men going out to fight for Cuba are very hopeful and say that in two months from now, with the fearful ravages of disease among the Spaniards and the reviving courage of the insurgents, great things are going to happen on the island.

Probably all that the public will know of the result of the expedition will be that in a few days the "Jones" will come in over the Cape Fear bar and tie up at her docks. Captain Adkins and the double crew will step ashore, and in reply to questions will smile and say that the "fishing" was good, but that they failed to find a tow. Then all will be quiet again, but away down in Cuba fresh bands of patriots will handle a new supply of rifles, some machine guns will be ready for deadly execution, and dynamite supplied for use, perhaps even in the streets of Havana.

A CHIEF OF POLICE

Touched for $1,500 While in Chicago by a Negress.

Special to The Tribune.

Chicago, May 18.—Capt. Green, of the Sacramento police department, is in Chicago on his way home from the convention of chiefs of police, which has just closed its session in Pittsburg, Pa. Incidentally, Capt. Green is looking for $1,500 and a colored woman known to the Chicago police as Lucy Roy or Rosie Smith. Capt. Green arrived yesterday afternoon and had not walked fifty feet from the station when he was accosted by a colored woman, who told him she was starving, and asked him to buy a meal for her. The Captain offered her 25 cents, but she insisted that he should accompany her to her home to se for himself the evidences of poverty. Green was conducted to the house, shown into a scantily furnished room, and sat down in the only chair in the place. Another woman was present, but Green declares neither got within reach of him. After a few minutes, Green says, he gave the woman a quarter and left. Then he thought of his money and drew his wallet from his inside coat pocket. Upon opening it he found $1,500 in bills missing.

MECKLENBURG DECLARATION

PATRIOTIC FAMILY EXPERIENCEETRU AS HOLY WRIT.

The Philadelphia Record Delights to Belittle the 20th of May Event—Three Days' Celebration this Year.

Special to The Tribune.

Charlotte, N. C., May 18.—The gladful day of all the year to Charlotte is May 20th. It is sinful to rob the believers in the authenticity of one iota of the Mecklenburg Declaration which, it is alleged, was signed on the 20th day of May, A. D. 1775—one year, one month and fourteen days antecedent to the memorable document credited to Thomas Jefferson. Upon the occasion of its anniversary here the whole county becomes infused with the legitimacy of the act of the heroes who so many years ago pledged their "lives, fortunes and sacred honors" to maintain an independence forever from the tyranny of the Mother Country. Even to-day many descendant of Mecklenburg's illustrious patriots can give you family experience as true as Holy Writ, in support of the genuineness of the declaration made at the court-house in Charlotte-town that this country "must be free and independent."

Many of their great grandfathers "fit into the revolution; that is, he drive a baggage wagon." No matter how humble the position, he was helping the cause of liberty and right, and ready to give up his life in the service of his country. Then he was a patriot.

The Philadelphia Record cannot pass over a 4th of July without whacking at the Mecklenburg Declaration. It seems to especially delight in trying to belittle the latter to the glory of the former. Doubts the existence, at any time, of Captain Jack (not of the Horse Marines), who carried the North Carolina document to Philadelphia, but which Congress, then in session at the Quaker City, failed to place upon its minutes. President Madison, a very intelligent gentleman in most things of a political nature, was strongly ignorant of the original declaration. He wrote Mr. Jefferson, and he, too, was not posted. This deficiency in knowledge among the leading Americans of that day will always be a blot upon our National history. There have been, and always will be, unbelievers with things spiritual and things temporal. It makes no difference with Charlotte. She has her 20th of May as much as the North has its 4th of July. Let all schools for their own and the more will be the patriotism. It is amusing, nevertheless, to have a Mecklenburg boy ask you, "say mister, what is the 4th of July, anyhow?" But we dwell in peace, for

A peace is of the nature of a conquest;
For, then, both parties nobly are subdued,
And neither party loser.

The period of this year's celebration is of three days' duration, and most stirring programmes are announced for each day's events.

WILLIAM McKINLEY HERE.

A Big Miner Attracting Much Attention in the City.

Special to The Tribune.

New York, May 18.—William McKinley is at the Imperial Hotel. He is not the President of the United States, but comes from Boise, Idaho, where he is engaged in gold mining. He says that he is not related to the President, but his signature is strikingly similar to the chirography of the President.

The hundreds of inquiries that have been made at the hotel desk after the President's health are beginning to tell on the hotel clerk's nervous system. When a person approaches the register his face assumes a haunted look, and he retreats to the far corner of the office and pretends to be busy. When Mr. McKinley first registered the clerk saw a pleased prospect of having fun with questioners. Every person who ran his finger down the register page would stop suddenly at the name of "William McKinley" and exclaim: "William McKinley! Why, I knew he was in Philadelphia Saturday, but I didn't know he was going to take a run up here."

That was amusing for a few hours. Later the clerk appealed to Wm. McKinley to change his name. For this quest is at the Imperial for six weeks. Mr. McKinley No. 2 is receiving many cards this morning, but generally sends word down to strangers that he cannot be disturbed by office-seekers. He told a Tribune reporter that Idaho was prospering already under the McKinley administration, and the mines were nearly all being worked.

HOTEL MANAGER MISSING.

An Atlanta Man Who Made Himself Famous by High Prices.

Special to The Tribune.

Atlanta, Ga., May 18.—Frank Bell, proprietor of the Aragon Hotel and one of the best known hotel men in the South, has disappeared and his whereabouts is unknown to a number of men who hold claims against him to aggregate about $50,000. The Aragon is the handsomest hotel here, and was supposed to be making money. It is owned by Washington Collier, the millionaire farmer who lives on the outskirts of Atlanta and does his own housework, but Mr. Bell as the lessee has controlled the enterprise from the beginning. He came here from Paterson, N. J., where he lived formerly, and where his mother's house is said to adjoin that of Vice-President Garrett A. Hobart. His wife is the daughter of a Mrs. Cole, of Jersey City, who recently advanced Bell $25,000 on a mortgage on his hotel lease.

Mr. Bell won notoriety during the exposition recently held here by presenting a bill of $1,700 to Gov. Levi P. Morton, of New York, for two days' board of the Gvernor and his staff at the hotel during the ceremonies connected with New York day. John Jacob Astor was said to have had a bill of $600 presented to him. The amount was paid after a big row, and it did a great deal to discourage Northern visitors to the exposition. Mr. Collier has now taken charge of the hotel property himself.

A COWARDLY ASSAULT.

A Husband Sick in Bed Defends His Wife With a Pistol.

Special to The Tribune.

East Stroudsburg, Pa., May 18.—Crazed with drink, Clinton Rouck, Newton Fritz and Harry Hufford entered the house of Henry Vanbuskirk near here today and attempted to assault his wife.

The husband was ill in bed with pneumonia. Hearing his wife's cries for help he secured a revolver and fired.

The ball entered Rouck's stomach. The latter fired four shots in return, one striking Vanbuskirk in the right breast, penetrating his lung. Neither man can recover.

Rouck and Fritz are now under arrest, but Hufford has so far eluded capture.

TOLL GATE RAIDERS

Force a Gate Keeper to Cut His Gate Down.

RAIDERS LAUGH AT THREATS

THEY BURN DOWN HOUSES AND GATES AT PLEASURE.

The State Guards May be Called Out to Protect the Lives of People and State Property in Kentucky

Special to The Tribune.

Harrodsburg, Ky., May 17.—The toll-gate war in Mercer county has reached the most alarming stage in its reign of five months.

Despite all efforts of the Circuit Court and county officials to suppress the raiders, and notwithstanding the fact that the grand jury are now investigating the raids of the past, a gang of about thirty men last night destroyed two gates near the city and burned a tollhouse. They began by chopping down the gate on the Mackville pike, then setting fire to the newly erected but unoccupied tollhouse.

About a month ago the house at this place was burned over the head of the gatekeeper and his family, and since it has been replaced with a new building no one could be found willing to occupy it at night. During the day Thomas Durr, keeper of the workhouse, has been taking toll at his gate. He made a contract with the directors whereby he was to keep the road in repair and collect the toll for one-half the net profits.

After their work of destruction on the Macksville pike the raiders proceeded to the Salt River road gate, which is scarcely a mile from the court-house. Here they awakened Rowland Curd, the gate keeper who had openly boasted that if raiders attempted to cut down his gate he would fill them with buckshot. They demanded that Curd come out. He refused.

They burst in the door, and presenting their arms made the gatekeeper walk into the road in his night clothes at the point of pistols, and with his own ax, which one of the raiders handed him, he was compelled to cut down the gate and make fire wood of the pole. All the while he was chopping the raiders taunted him for the boast that he had made. When he had finished they informed him that if he collected another penny of toll they would take him out and hang him.

Curd took them at their word, and today resigned his position and moved out of the tollhouse. He says he believes that the raiders mean exactly what they say, and that he is done collecting toll forever. Curd says that the men numbered about thirty; that they were well mounted, all armed, none masked, but that he failed to recognize a single one of them.

In this pike the State owns the controlling stock, and unless he does so voluntarily Governor Bradley will be asked to furnish militia to protect the State property.

Should the raiders attempt destruction at this gate it is feared somebody will be killed. The guards are so well fortified in the long row of barns which faces the gate and behind the stone wall which surrounds it, that a dozen men could easily and without danger to themselves whip out a mob of fifty. City Judge Thomas Cardwell and Col. Handy have also increased the number of guards at the gates on their roads.

INSURED A LUNGLESS MAN.

An Important Insurance Case Now Being Tried in Pittsburg.

Pittsburg, Pa., May 18.—The trial of Lieut. Edward S. Farrow, for fraud in issuing insurance policies, adjourned from last Friday, was resumed before Judge McClung in criminal court today. The entire day was devoted to hearing witnesses for the commonwealth. Just before adjournment Attorney Jacobs, for Farrow, outlined the course of the defense. He said they proposed to show that Farrow never had anything to do with the banking firm of C. Linford Woods & Co., and the only use that Farrow made of Woods in the issuance of policies was done in the compapy's interest.

At the resumption of the trial letters from Woods to Farrow in reference to money matters were read. One communication from Woods to Farrow gave the latter the information that he had "put up" his watch with the bank collector to secure $25 worth of checks. The following letter was read to the jury:

"Dear Lieutenant: 'Tis now 11:30 a m. So far there has been one check for $37 presented. I am down to about 20 cents, and don't see how 'bank' can do business unless you can see your way clear to send me a little change. Will go up to the Dispatch office and see what the outcome of my 'ad' is. May catch a sucker. Have been thinking that we ought to be careful about letting any of our communcations in any way go astray. While to an outsider they would prove very unintelligible reading, yet there may be some person on the lookout for just such a clew as they might get out of our letters."

Woods was put on the stand. He said that he took out policies on his life aggregating $25,000, making his mother and his sisters beneficiaries. He took one out in favor of Miss Andrews, his fiancee, and two on her life payable to her estate. He said that his firm was named as a beneficiary in policies for about $100,000 with the New York Mutual Reserve Life Fund Association. He said Farrow suggested taking out the policy in his own name because "it was the easiest to get."

A number of policy holders were put on the stand. Thomas O. P. Bailey, who was referred to by Woods in a letter to Farrow as the "lungless man," said he signed an application for $6,000 and was examined by Dr. J. P. McCord. George C. Webb was a patient in the Allegheny General Hospital when first approached by Woods and Farrow to take out a policy. Later he was examined by Dr. McCord.

Attempted to Shoot a Senator.

Special to The Tribune.

New York, May 18.—An attempt was made to shoot Senator J. R. McPherson, of New Jersey, at his office in Church street this morning by William Vanakin. It is supposed that Vanakin and an accomplice were after money, and had it not been for the timely interference of Mr. W. T. Low, they would have accomplished their purpose. Vanakin was arrested and lodged in jail, but his accomplice escaped.

MILLINERY BARGAINS.

STYLISH SUMMER HATS AND ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS

Grand opportunity for money-saving buyers to take advantage of cut prices while the season is in its height.

Call early in the morning and avoid the rush and tedious waiting later in the day.

Entire Sample Line of Wholesale Jobbers and Importers at half price all this week. All the reigning styles of the Home and Foreign Markets are here shown. Every hat and flower in perfect condition, clean, fresh and regular. Our facilities for getting the good things as they come this way, and letting you have them at about the same price, enables us to grow.

That these Bargain Flowers may be seen quickly and at a glance, show cases have been provided.

One case contains an assortment of artificial flowers worth 50 and 75c a bunch.

Take your choice at 25c.

Another case of French Flowers, valued at 1.00 and $1.25; your choice of any and all, 50c.

Sample Hats at one-half usual retail price 10, 15, 25, 50c. and on up. The most appreciable difference is seen in the finest grades.

French Models and trimmed hats for quick clearance, are placed on sale this week at about half the regular retail price.

New Invoices of Knox and Dunlap Shapes in fine white braids.

French Felt Cycle Hats in pearl, brown and black, just received by express, and the newest out for wheel and traveling.

Taffeta, Moire and Gauze Ribbons in the new shades of green, purple, blue, pink, creams and straw White in all widths.

Vantin's Sample Fans. New style; price 1-3 off.

White Silk French Fans, 25c.

White Silk Gauze Fans, elegant assortment, 50c.

Sherwood Higgs Co.
SUCCESSORS TO C. A. SHERWOOD & CO.

DR. J. P. BARRETT'S DISCOURSE

THE SECOND BLESSING WAS HIS SUBJECT LAST WEEK.

Distinction Between Regeneration and Sanctification—Another Sermon on the Same Subject Next Thursday.

The meetings at the Christian church continue with increasing interest. Rev. Dr. J. P. Barrett preached a sermon of unusual interest last evening. He chose as his text 17th verse of 5th chapter of Paul's Epistle, to the Galatians.

The devil takes advantage of men by blinding theid minds to the truth. He does everything he can to prevent men from accepting the truth. Dr. Barrett asked that all prejudice be laid aside tonight. He said that many people believed that there is only one great work of grace in the hearts of men, but Jesus himself prayed that his disciples might be sanctified. Christ's disciples had already been regenerated and Jesus now asked the Father to sanctify them. According to the text "the flesh lusteth against the spirit." There are two forces in a man's heart. On the carnal side we find the fruits of the flesh, such as envy, idolatry, hatred, etc., and opposed to the carnal side we find the fruits of the spirit such as joy, peace, love, etc. The first are fighting against the second, "so that ye cannot do the things that ye would," said the apostle.

But some one will contend that they were made free at their conversion, that they got it all at first, but Jesus prayed that his disciples, not the world, might be sanctified. For a long time I could not see the line of demarcation between regeneration and sanctification, but God made it plain to me. Regeneration comes through repentance and faith in Christ, but you can't get rid by repentance of the sin of Adam which comes through heredity. Can a man escape the sin of another by repentance."

Jesus said, "purify their minds by faith." If I have a stumbling block in my life which clearly cannot be removed by repentance, then there must be some other remedy. The carnal mind stays in a man's heart until it is taken out by loving faith. Do you believe that you got all this freedom through conversion? Jesus wanted His children set free from sin and purified, so all the world would believe in Him. Oh, how much harm these stumblers do to the church. You may be just as sorry as you can be, but so long as the carnal mind wars against the spirit "ye cannot do the things that ye would."

When you see a man's heart filled with perfect love, you don't mind saying that he is Christ's and Christ is thus glorified. Jesus not only prayed for His disciples to be converted, but that "they may be made perfect in one."

The speaker then discussed what constitutes a sin. It is a transgression of God's law. Of course it is not a physical impossibility for a sanctified man to sin, but God gives us grace to prevent us from sinning and Christ's is the glory. When men and women have been converted and had this old carnal mind taken out, Christ's kingdom will receive a mighty impetus.

Brethren, you may call it heresy if you want to, but thank God for this perfect love which lifts men out of this half and half life. Did not God give Christ for the world and did not Christ give himself for the church that she might be pure, spotless and undefiled? Can the church be pure while her members are living this half and half life, while the carnal life remains. But what becomes of the man who has been converted, but dies without that second blessing? I don't believe a man ever dies in this condition, for if he is truly a child of God, God will take care of him, and if you will not readily take this free gift from a loving father he will lead you through such paths that before you are called from this life, God will give you this blessing. If you are God's child you are in His hands, and He will take care of you. He will lead you into this perfect love before He calls you to eternity. Dr. Barrett says he will preach from the same subject next Thursday evening from 7th chapter of Romans.

A TERRIBLE WRECK.

Two Killed and Fifteen Badly Injured.

Special to The Tribune.

Ardmore, I. T., May 17.—A southbound passenger train on the Santa Fe road, known as the Chicago and Galveston Express, went through a trestle sixteen miles south of here at 5 o'clock this morning. Fifteen persons, passengers and trainmen, were injured. Several of these are seriously hurt, and it is believed that two will die. The accident occurred near the town of Marietta. A heavy rainstorm, amounting almost to a waterspout, caused a sudden rise this morning of all the small streams in that vicinity. The accident occurred at a point where a deep, narrow gulch was spanned by a wooden trestle. The foundation work supporting this trestle was undermined by the sudden rise of the little stream which flows through the gulch, and the trestle went down under the heavy weight of the train. So great was the speed of the train, however, that the engine and tender, the express, mail and baggage cars and one passenger coach passed over the narrow chasm, though the trucks of several of these cars went to the bottom, twenty feet below.

J. M. Grider, the Wells Fargo express messenger, was so badly crushed by a heavy car chest that he cannot live.

E. T. Sparks, of Oakman, I. T., was crushed in the wreck of the smoker, and is also mortally injured.

The names of those seriously injured in the wreck follow:

E. T. Sparks, Oakman, I. T., injured in chest and back; probably fatally.

G. G. Crawford, Hurd, I. T., elbow dislocated and right arm fractured.

W. L. Irwin, Kansas City, cut on the neck.

I. F. Hale, news agent, Fort Worth, bruised on hip and side.

J. M. Grider, express messenger, hurt internally; cannot live.

R. J. Crawford, Fox, I. T., ankle sprained, badly cut and bruised.

W. M. Forbes, Lebanon, head, hands and arms cut and hip injured.

O. L. York, Palo Pinto, Texas, hip hurt.

J. F. Piper, Ladonia, head cut, shoulder dislocated.

Sleep Walker Travels Three Miles.

While in a somnambulistic state, James Casey, 16 years of age, escaped unnoticed from his home at Newberry, Pa., attired only in his shoes and stockings and a shirt. He was found several hours later in South Williamsport, fully three miles from his home, having crossed the river in his wanderings.—Philadelphia Press.

W. H. & R. S. Tucker & Co.

May 17th to 22d.

There is just now no theme or topic of such great interest to mothers of school girls, and the young ladies themselves, as materials for school commencement Dresses.

In answer to the great demand for such fabrics we have made, recently, great purchases of

8-4 White French Organdies

These New Organdies have arrived, and are now on our counters; the prices run, 35c, 40c, 45c, 50c, 60c, 65c, 75c, 85c and $1.00 per yard.

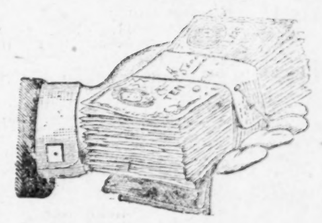
These organdies at these prices are by far the best values we have ever shown—the sheerest, best finished organdies in the world. There is no limit to the interest our people attach to genuine values, and we sum up this advertisement by saying, that never have we offered such interesting values.

W. H. & R. S. Tucker & Co.

T. L. Eberhardt,

MANUFACTURER OF

RALEIGH, N. C.



MONEY SAVERS,
Our Prices.

Whiting Bros
RALEIGH, N. C.

IMPORTANT

To Justices of the Peace and County Officers.

THE NORTH CAROLINA

Manual of Law and Forms

Is now ready. This valuable book has been thoroughly revised and brought up to date, including the Laws of 1897. It is a Library of itself for Justices of the Peace and County Officers, and is indispensable. It contains all the Legal Forms, the Statutory Law, Marriage Ceremony. The Duties and Powers of Justices of Peace and County Offices and a Complete Fee Bill.

☞ In fact The North Carolina Manual of Law and Forms is the one book that every Magistrate and County Officer must have for properly conducting their office.

Price, by Mail, $2.00.

EDWARDS & BROUGHTON,
Publishers, Raleigh, N. C.

Special Rates via Southern Railway.

Meeting Southeastern Tariff Association, Old Point Comfort, Va.

For above occasion the Southern Railway will sell tickets May 15 to 18, inclusive, Raleigh, N. C., to Old Point Comfort, Va., and return, at $6.55 for round trip, limited 15 day's from date of sale.

Commencement State Normal and Industrial School.

For above occasion the Southern Railway will sell tickets Raleigh, N. C., to Greensboro, N. C., and return, at $3.30 for round trip. Tickets on sale May 14th to 20th, inclusive.

Annual Commencement Salem Female Academy.

For above occasion the Southern Railway will sell tickets Raleigh, N. C., to Winston-Salem, N. C., and return at $4.10 for round trip. Tickets on sale May 18th to 25th, inclusive, limited, good to return May 29th.

Commencement Exercises Oak Ridge Institute, Oak Ridge, N. C., May 23-25, 1897.

For above occasion the Southern Railway will sell tickets Raleigh, N. C., to Kernersville, N. C., and return at $3.75 for round trip. Tickets on sale May 23rd to 25th, inclusive, limited, good to return May 30th, '97.

Annual Episcopal Council of Diocese of Eastern Carolina.

For above occasion the Southern Railway will sell tickets Raleigh, N. C., to Goldsboro, N. C., and return at $2.50 for round trip. Tickets on sale May 18th, 19th and 20th, limited, good to return until May 25th, '97.

For further particulars write or call on THAD. C. STURGIS, T. A. Southern Railway, Raleigh, N. C.

W. H. GREEN, Supt.
W. A. TURK, G. P. A.
J. M. CULP, Traffic Manager.

WILKESBORO HOTEL.

Chas. L. Zoll, Proprietor.

People desiring to spend the summer months among the mountains will do well to consult Chas. L. Zoll, proprietor Wilkesboro Hotel, Wilkesboro, N. C.

For reference in Raleigh, Miss Minnie Bledsoe.

THE SOUTH BOUND RAILROAD

SUBSCRIPTION COMMITTEE MEETING WITH GRATIFYING SUCCESS.

Much Credit Due Lieutenant-Governor Reynolds—Notes and Personals of the Twin Cities.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

Winston, N. C., May 17.—The Chamber of Commerce, at a meeting held some time ago, appointed fifteen of the leading business men of the city to solicit subscription to the amount of $15,000 to start the building of the South Bound railroad. This committee, composed as it is of hustling business men, is meeting with great success. The matter is assuming definite shape and in a very short time the work will begin, which will mean much to Winston-Salem, as this is the great need of our city in having greater railway facilities. Our city is growing so rapidly and in such substantial manner that we need greater means of transportation. This opens up great fields of usefulness and will do much to build our city. It was through the great energy and farsightedness of our popular Lieutenant Governor, Hon. C. A. Reynolds, that this charter was secured; and having as he has, our city's welfare at heart, all honor is due to him. This road, fraught with great possibilities already assured, will ever stand as a monument to his efforts in the interest of the people whom he represents. Our city has the distinction of being the metropolis of our State, and with renewed and vigorous action of our leading business men will era long have the surrounding towns and villages as suburbs to our environs.

The Freight Shippers' Association, which met in Greensboro last week, means much to our welfare, as a great distinction is made in this State between our shippers and those of adjoining States.

Mr. E. H. Morris, a prominent young attorney and stalwart worker in Republican interests, has been appointed postmaster at our sister town of Mocksville.

V. T. Lambe, of Durham, whose parents live here, is sick and his condition is regarded as very critical.

The Twin City is honored by the election of Dr. H. V. Horton as president of the North Carolina Dental Society and Dr. R. H. Jones as one of the members of the examining board.

The Grand Commandery, Knights Templar, at Wilmington, elected M. D. Bailey, of this city, Deputy Grand Commander.

Judge Green has been very ill since court convened and for several days no court has ben held.

Misses Lottie Tomlinson and Mabel Duke, of Durham, who have been visiting Miss Daisy Vaughn, on Fifth street, have returned to their home.

Z. I. Walser, of Lexington, was in the city during last week; also P. C. Ennis, of Raleigh.

Mrs. Dr. Anderson, who has been visiting friends in the city, has returned to her home in Mexico. It will require one week to reach her home.

Messrs. A. B. White and Fred Kincaid, of Newcastle, Pa., are looking after gold mining property in this section.

Invitations are out announcing the marriage of Miss Nettie Baldwin, of this city, to Mr. Edward Crane, a prominent architect of Washington, June 2nd.

The stamp sales on manufactured tobacco for last week were $20,189.61. Oh, Congress! how long till we shall be provided with a public building!

Judge H. R. Starbuck left this morning for Statesville to hold court this week.

Bishop Rondthaler preached yesterday morning a special sermon to the Jr. O. U. A. M. The four vigorous lodges of this city were out in full force.

The commencement exercises of Salem Female Academy will begin on the 21st and close on the 27th. Forty-one young ladies from various States of the Union will graduate.

Jailer Davis carried A. G. Carmichael to the Morganton asylum the past week.

On Saturday the leading tobacco manufacturers of North Carolina and Virginia met in Daville. J. W. Harris of this city, was elected president of the meeting. The organization is known as the Tobacco Board of Trade of Virginia and North Carolina. The matter discussed at this meeting was the proposed increased tax on manufactured tobacco by the Senate. A delegation was elected to go to Washington to appear in person before the special Senate committee. R. J. Reynolds and G. A. Follin, of this city, were elected as representatives from this section.

The Forsyth Republicans are highly gratified at the appointment recently of Judge Purnell. One and all express appreciation of his valuable services to the party and of his fine judicial attainments. Your correspondent on hearing the news of the appointment, hurried to congratulate Miss Lula, the judge's daughter, who has been living in this city for the past year. I think she was the happiest little lady on the receipt of the news that I ever saw.

C. D. Roberts, of The Tribune, was in the city last week and secured many new subscriptions for the popular paper, which our Republicans cannot do without. Even the Democrats admit here that it is not only the prettiest paper in the State, but the ablest edited.

The wheat crop in this section of the State is the finest for years; so the leading farmers inform me. It is so well filled out for this time of the year.

J. W. McNeill, of Wilkesboro, is conducting the prosecution in this court for Solicitor Mott.

The old court house bell, which was used for so many years in the old court house, has been placed in the tower of the new building. It is of the best make and its tone is clear and distinct.

Col. Jas. H. Pugh, of Virginia, is in the city getting up an extensive work on the resources of our city and of the various enterprises and manufactures.

Col. Phil. Lybrook has been somewhat indisposed for the last few days.

T. J. Wilson, the city treasurer, has quite a unique carpet loom in operation. It does first-class work and is quite a curiosity to strangers.

A Moravian chapel, called Bethesda two miles from the city, had a cornerstone laying yesterday. Bishop Rondthaler officiated.

The tobacco leaf trade has been heavy during the past week owing to damp weather; and the weed sold exceedingly well.

Wake Forest Notes.

Wake Forest, May 17.—Mr. J. S. Snider, of Union county, has been awarded the junior class oratorical medal from the Euzelian Society and Mr. D. M. Pressley, of Jackson county, the sophomore oratorical medal from the same society.

Final examinations are now on and everyone is hard at work preparing for the crucial tests.

TURKEY WANTS $50,000,000.

The Porte Replies Officially to the Powers.

Special to The Tribune.

Constantinople, May 17.—The Porte has replied officially to the note of the powers and decines to agree to an armstice until the following conditions are accepted:

The annexation of Thessaly, an indemnity of £10,000,000 Turkish, and the abolition of the capitulations. The Porte proposes that plenipotentiaries of the powers should meet at Pharsalos, to discuss the terms of peace, and declares that if these conditions are declined the Turkish army will continue to advance.

The demand for annexation of Thessaly is based upon the fact that the province was originally ceded to Greece on the advice of the powers, with the object of ending brigandage and Greek incursions into Ottoman territory, the Porte believing at the time that the cession would attain these objects, but the recent incursions of Greek bands and the events immediately preceding the war have proved to the contrary This is the substance of the reply.

The Ambassadors met to-day to consider the Porte's answer, which is regarded as raising an extremely grave issue. It is believed that representations will be made to the Sultan personally to induce a modification of these terms, but it is foreseen that this will be very difficult, owing to the attitude of the powerful old Turk war party.

If the Porte should prove obdurate, a European conference is not improbable, although at present Russia is opposed to this.

It is regarded as quite certain that the powers will not consent to a retrocession of Thessaly. Even Germany is believed to be resolute on this point, because it would involve a violation of the Berlin treaty and imperil the peace of the Balkans.

Altogether, the reply of the Porte has caused the greatest surprise. It appears that during the discussion of the note from the powers by the council of the Sultan's Ministers, news reached the council that 3,000 Greeks had landed at Palona, and were marching to Janina with the intention of co-operating with other forces from Arta. This created a bad impression among the Ministers.

Turkey's council of Ministers met again to-day, and the Sultan has ordered a distribution of troops at various points along the Salonica Railway. Official dispatches have been received from the commandant at Janina, who says that a division of the Greek forces, approaching the town by a narraw gorge from the direction of Gremenitza, charged the heights of Griboro and Kokonaria, but suffered heavily, losing 200 killed, while, on the other side, the Greeks were driven back upon Paraskevi. The commandant states also that fighting has occurred at Kumuzades. No further details are given, except that all these battles lasted until evening, and that the imperial troops retained their position, with the probability that the Greeks will be reenforced and the fighting renewed on the morrow. No statement is made as to the Turkish losses.

The Turkish commander at Luros telegraphs under yesterday's date as follows:

"The outcome of a desperate battle, lasting two days, against a force of 15,000 Greeks, is that the latter have abandoned the position on the heights they had previously captured, and have withdrawn to the olive groves of Gremenitza."

K. OF P.'S AT NASHVILLE.

The Pythians Take In the Centennial Exposition.

Special to The Tribune.

Nashville, Tenn., May 17.—Pythian day at the Tennessee Centennial Exposition was observed with interesting exercises by the Knights of Pythias. The weather was pleasant, and the parade by the grand lodge and subordinate lodges of the city, visiting members of the order and local military companies was witnessed by many thosands of people.

The procession, which was headed by a detachment of police, marched through the leading thoroughfares, and was composed of the grand lodge, the eight local lodges, each lodge being represented by four young ladies attired in white and wearing the colors of the order and occupying open carriages; four divisions of the uniform rank, two being from Knoxville and Chattanooga; companies A and E and battery A of the National Guard, State of Tennessee, and several bands of music.

In the auditorium at the Exposition the programme for the day was carried out, Dr. R. L. C. White, supreme keeper of records and seal, acting as master of ceremonies.

Prayer was offered by Rev. J. B. Erwin, D. D., of Clarksville, and Governor Taylor delivered an address of welcome, which was responded to by Grand Chancellor W. B. Smithson, of Pulaski. General Alex. Allison, of Knoxville, delivered the principal address of the day.

At the close of the exercises in the auditorium the Knights visited and inspected the Pythian headquarters, a handsome building near Lake Watauga.

This was also Children's day at the Exposition. The programme included day fireworks, wire walking, a gondola race on Lake Wataugua and concerts. At night a display of fireworks was given. The attendance was large.

A RAILROAD WRECKER

Killed in Georgia While Resisting Arrest—Constable Shot.

Special to The Tribune.

Barnett, Ga., May 18.—Harvey Jones, a white man about twenty-four years old, was shot and killed here. A number of robberies have occurred at this place for some time past and a few months ago a warrant was issued for the arrest of Jones, and when the officers went to arrest him, he made his escape and has been evading them ever since.

Constable Arnett, with his posse composed of Kendrick, Maher and Moore, ascertained that he was at his mother's and went there to arrest him. He was asleep, and as Officer Arnett approached the house Mrs. Jones aroused her son and told him the officers were after him. He jumped up with his pistol in hand and ran to the front door and Arnett shouted: "Don't shoot," but he fired, the ball taking effect in Arnett's thigh. Then Jones turned and ran through the house.

Anett returned the fire but missed him, and commanded his posse to shoot him as he ran out the back door with pistol in hand.

Maher discharged two barrels of a shotgun at him, killing him instantly. Jones had a very bad reputation and was an ex-convict. He was supposed to have been engaged in putting obstructions on the Georgia railroad track in several places this year, some of which came very near proving serious.

ALL WASHINGTON AROUSED

BIG MASS MEETING OF PROMINENT CUBAN SYMPATHIZERS'

Strong Resolutions Adopted—Senator Gallinger Makes a Ringing Speech—Many Ladies Present.

Special to The Tribune.

Washington, D. C., May 18.—Here at th Nation's Capital, as well as in the country at large, popular sympathy is overwhelmingly in favor of the independence of Cuba. Decisive action in behalf of the struggling insurgents on the unhappy island, either by the President or Congress, or by both, would undoubtedly receive public applause. The existence of this sentiment was strongly disclosed when the people of Washington expressed their feelings on the subject in mass-meeting, following the example of other cities. Here, however, the demonstration was rendered all the more significant in that the speakers included two United States Senators and that they spoke to an audience of representative Americans, many of them more or less prominent in public life. Ringing letters of sympathy also came from other distinguished men.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the people of this city, and of the whole United States, do now most earnestly protest against the barbarous and inhuman methods employed by Spain in the war in Cuba. The brutality and savagery of the present contest in that unhappy island, on the part of the Spanish commander, Weyler, is, if possible, more horrid and uncivilized than was that waged in the Netherlands in the sixteenth century by his infamous prototype, the Duke of Alva, under the orders of Phillip II, King of Spain; and,

Resolved, That we declare that this government should at once recognize the insurgent Cubans as belligerents. And further, that it is the imperative Christian duty of this government to demand that Spain shall observe from this time to the close of the war the usages of civilized warfare; and,

Resolved, That Cuba has demonstrated by the valor and patriotism of her people that her manifest destiny is to become, like Mexico and other Spanish-American countries, a free and independent Republican State; and this, too, without the payment of one dollar of indemnity to Spain; and,

Resolved, That the Monroe doctrine in its broadest interpretation is the true policy, both for the United States and for all other republics of the western hemisphere; and,

Resolved, That we hereby return our thanks to Messrs. Metzerott and Luckett for their sympathy and generosity in donating this theater free of charge for this meeting, and to the newspapers of this city for their aid and support in calling this meeting and arousing the public to the stern necessities of the hour.

This monster Cuban demonstration and mass-meeting by the citizens of Washington was held in the Columbia Theater yesterday afternoon, and in point of attendance and enthusiasm shown was a grand success.

The stage and boxes were decorated with United States and Cuban flags, and in front of the speaker's stand on the stage was a crayon picture of Gen. Antonio Maceo.

Among those on the stage were Senator Gallinger, of New Hampshire; Gen. William Henry Browne, President of the Cuban League; Dr. Lincoln, Dr. Allen, Rev. Dr. Easton, Rev. Alexander Kent, Rev. Howard Wilbur Ennis, Rev. Mr. Couden, Chaplain of the House of Representatives; Senator Allen, Representative Livingstone, of Georgia; Admiral Crosby, ex-District Commissioner Hine, and Gen. Titus.

Mrs. Gallinger, Mrs. Burrows, Mrs. Frye, and Mr. Frank Hume and parties occupied boxes, and Mrs. Sherman, wife of the Secretary of State, was seated in the audience.

Gen. Browne, President of the Cuban League, under whose auspices the meeting was held, called the meeting to order promptly at 3 o'clock and the audience arose and sang America. It was a stirring episode, and the men and women who were singing of liberty, while thinking of the struggling Cubans, were deeply moved. Their sympathies that then went out to the inhabitants of the fair little isle will never be withdrawn from her and, as shown later in the day, they are willing to help her with their hearts, their strength, and their purses.

Gen. Browne made a short opening speech. He said:

"We have met upon a glorious occasion, and as Americans, remembering that we were helped by another nation in our struggle for liberty, through which we achieved our independence, we will not be false to our duty when our suffering sister, the fair isle of Cuba, calls in the name of God and humanity for aid. When a foreign nation, far distant from our shores, gains our sympathies as Greece, who is nobly struggling for Christianity and for a sister nation does, why then should we loiter or hesitate, when our sister, Cuba, living at our very doors, calls for help? But what I might say will be so much better said by the gentleman, who will honor us by his presence, as he does the Senate of the United States, of which he is a member, that I will yield my place to eSnator Gallinger, of New Hampshire."

Senator Gallinger was greeted with loud applause and cheers when he stepped forward to address the audience, and when this enthusiastic outburst had subsided, he said: "I accept the cordiality of your greeting to-day, my friends, as a tribute to the cause for which we are gathered together to plead. It is to me an inspiration to stand before this magnificent audience and say a word for the sufferin people whose only sin is that they aspire to the God-given liberty that we enjoy, and I know that the impulses of the warm, throbbing, and sympathetic hearts of this audience, which led to this grand demonstration in a grand cause, will appeal to the sympathetic hearts of the people in every part of this nation, and a tangible expression will come of these and their cause will be won.

The Senator continued further, in a most able manner, to espouse the cause of Cuba, and received repeated applause.

He was followed by ringing speeches from newspaper correspondents, who had been on the scene, and who well know what a reign of terror exists.

Four Famous Characters in Fiction.

Charles Dana Gibson has made a great hit with his Dickens illustrations in The Ladies' Home Journal. In the June number we have a rare opportunity of seeing what a great illustrator can do in one picture with four famous characters in fiction. Mr. Gibson presents Mr. and Mrs. Micawber, David Copperfield and Traddles. The long, quaint curls of Mrs. Micawber, and the characteristic of her gloved hands as she "lays the case" before David Copperfield, have been admirably caught by the artist. Mr. Micawber, self-poised and satisfied, wears a calm judicial expression as he balances his glass in his hand.

He Knew the Family.

I had been told that I could find lodgings for the night at Uncle Taylor's, and was within a mile of the house when a man came out of the bushes with a gun on his shoulder. I asked him if the next house was Taylor's, and he said it was, and in turn inquired if I was going to stop there. Being answered in the affirmative he continued:

"Stranger, I would ride on to the next house, if I were you. I know all about them Taylors."

"I was told that they were a nice family.'

"Was you? Wall, I guess the folks didn't know 'em. That's a purty good hoss you've got thar. The old man lor is sorter decent about some things but if you stop thar tonight he'll git up and steal that hoss afore midnight as suah's yer born. It's in him to steal a good hoss and he can't help it. Did ye h'ar anythin' said about his boy Jim?"

"Nothing against him.'

"Wall, you take my word fur it that he ain't no better than he orter be. If the old man was tied up by the heels and couldn't git out to steal yer hoss, Jim would do it fur suah. He's almost ready to skip the kentry, and would like a hoss to travel on. Anybody say anythin' about his son Joe?"

"Not to his detriment."

"I don't know nothin' 'bout detriment," said the old man, with a puzzled look; "but I wouldn't trust that boy Joe as fur as ye could sling a mewl. He don't keer much fur hosses, but that watch o' yours would jest fit him, and he'd hev it if he had to bust yer head. I knowed him to foller a man over twenty miles once in hopes to git his watch, and it was a pore watch at that. Did ye know that Uncle John had a darter?"

"Yes, I heard so."

"Did ye hear that she wanted to git married mighty bad?"

"No."

"Wall, she does, and she'd go fur you the powerfullest kind. If ye said ye didn't wanter marry, or hed a wife already, she'd go inter a tantrum and run yer outer the house. She runt a man over three miles one night last week. Did them folks back thar' mention ole Missus Taylor?"

"Yes; they said she was a fine woman."

"That was powerful kind o' them, but she's got faults, same as the rest. I've knowed some awful liars in my time, but she does beat the hull crowd. And she's that tired of livin' out in this kentry that she'd ax ye to elope with her before you'd bin in the house ten minutes. I ain't braggin' that I'm a square man, but I don't want to see a stranger taken in and dun fur."

"You can't live so far away?" I queried as we walked along together.

"No, not so fur."

"And why can't I lodge with you tonight?"

"With me? Why, hain't I jest bin warnin' ye all about it? Hain't ye got it through yer head I'm Uncle John Taylor himself, and that's the way I cum to know so much about the fam'ly."

"You—you—are."

"You bet I ar', and if I was you I'd hurry up and git half a mile ahead. I don't want to see a stranger taken in and dun fur, but if we travel together fur another forty rods it'll be jest like me to hold ye up fur all ye've got and like 'nuff pop ye over to boot!"

Tall Men.

Two French physicians who have been making investigations have come forward with a general denunciation of tall men as no good. They instance the giants of the world, who have been proverbially dull and men of gloomy disposition, and then they go on to say that the chances are against phenomally tall men, or even very tall men, being bright.

There should, however, be a careful distinction drawn between tall men and giants. Giantism has been demonstrated to be a disease. The victims suffer from a malady which produces an enlargement of the joints, and this, more than any other growth of the bones, produces their extraordinary height. But men within certain limits grow tall without suffering decreased or absorbed mentality. It will not do to denounce the tall man when the world has seen so many examples of his being able to hold his own.

The real reason why the tall men do not come to the front oftener is that they are modest as they are extended. Little men usually bustle about to such an extent that people believe they make up in width of views what they lack in stature. In their absorbing ambition not to be overlooked they simply overdo the thing and make those whose command of the horizon is larger believe that they must get out of the way or the little fellows will run over them. The tall man is almost always looking down on some one. But if any one believes that it is a com oftieatrbls (psqb a comfortable situation he should get himself into it for once and discover how unpleasant it is to carry on a conversation with the assistance of a telephone neck. It is this excruciatng experience that makes the tall man, as a rule, reticent. His reticence is mistaken for pride, pride is believed to be the evidence of doubt of his own powers, doubt proves deficiency, and deficiency in the tall man can arise from only one thing—development of the body at the expense of the brain and nervous system. Hence the short man easily arrives at the conclusion that the tall man is a misfit, and that he is the only perfect being going. Perfection being accorded him, he might easily conquer the world. But he always spoils his chances by marrying a tall woman, who holds him back. This is the only reason why the men under 5 feet 9 inches have not already exterminated those over 5 feet 9 inches.—Savannah News.

Home Life of Emperor William III.

Paul Lindenburg in May Forum.

Like Frederick the Great, William II. likes good company at a table; so there are always several guests at the 6 o'clock dinner—as at the supper that follows at 9—who are welcomed by him with a hearty shake of the hands. The medal generally consists of but few courses; but, however small the company, the table is always laid with costly plate and the choicest flowers. Of the latter the Emperor is particularly fond. It is at these small gatherings, after which cigars and Munich beer are handed round, that he shows himself most unconstrained. Almost every department of public life is freely handled on these occasions; and the Emperor encourages his guests, who are often scholars and artists, to speak freely. It frequently happens at such times that opinions differ to an extent unbefitting such a place; but the Emperor always knows how to interpose in a conciliatory way, or to put an end to the war of words by a sharp speech.

Time's Improvements.

Sculptor—You painter chaps have all the luck; no matter how badly you paint, your pictures always look better after a few years. Now, time never improves our things!

Painter—Well, no, unless—perhaps—it knocks off a head or an arm.—London Punch.

FRANK STRONACH'S

Carriage-Harness Repository and Horse Emporium,

N.s. 319, 321 and 323 Wilmington Street,

Auctioneer and Commission Merchant,

Manufacturer and Dealer in Buggies, Carriages, Road Carts, Farm and Spring Wagons. Horses Bought and Sold. Handsome Wagonettes and Dashing Teams for Pic-nic Parties. New Buggies, etc.

56th ANNUAL SESSION OF St. MARY'S SCHOOL,

Raleigh, N. C.

Begins 23d September, 1897. For catalogues, etc., apply to

Rev. BENNETT SMEDES, D. D., Principal.

THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE CO.,

OF CANADA.

Incorporated 1865.

Assets Dec. 31, 1896, $6,388,144.66.

United States Business Covered by Deposit in U. S. Bonds.

Before taking insurance do not fail to see our NEW POLICY. The Cash Surrender, Loan and Extended Insurance values are all recorded on Policy.

The Entire Reserve, which is also recorded on policy, is pledged to the policy-holder to enable him to keep his insurance in force, should he be unable to pay his premium after the policy has been in force two years. Agents wanted in every part of the State. Apply to J. R. JOHNSTON, State Manager, Raleigh, N. C.

THE PARK HOTEL,

Raleigh, N. C.

Admirably Located.

Facing Nash Square, One Block from Union Passenger Depot.

Steam heated throughout. Electric lights. Baths. Elevator. Perfectly lighted and ventilated rooms. Special show rooms for Commercial Travelers. Furniture and equipment all new.

Particular Attention is Given the Fare.

Rates $2 and $2.50 a Day.

Special Terms by Week or Month.

Ladies traveling alone will find The Park most convenient, and upon notic will be met at station by one of the Managers.

Free Omnibus to All Trains.

Brown & Crawford, Mgr's.

The Yarboro House.

RALEIGH N. C.

Under New Management.

Rates, $2 and $2.50 per day. Special Weekly Rates

Free Coach to and from all Trains.

A. J. COOKE, Manager.

R. B. RANEY, Lessee.

READ

The Tar-Heel Knight,

Official Organ of the Grand Lodge Knights of Pythias of North Carolina.

Bright Newsy! Cheap!

50 Cents a Year.

Best Advertising Medium in North Carolina.

Reaches 4,000 Knights and their families.

Published by

The Tribune Publishing Co.,

122 Fayetteville Street,

RALEIGH, N. C.

OUR SEEDS GROW!

We have the largest assortment of Garden Seeds in the State.

ALL VARIETIES IN BULK!

Our Seeds are Fresh!

Our Seeds Grow!

Our Prices are Low!

Out-of-town people invited to write for prices.

SIMPSON'S PHARMACY,

Pullen Building,

RALEIGH, N. C.

TONE OF THE MARKET

Better—Also Crop Prospect Better Than for Years.

THE MORGAN CUBAN RESOLUTION

CUTS A PROMINENT FIGURE IN BUSINESS CIRCLES, WHILE THE PASSAGE OF THE TARIFF

Bill Sways Movements in Sugar—The Tobacco Market Affected by Judge Gibbons, Whose Decision Was Adverse to Existing Laws.

New York, May 18.—Although there was very little increase in the outside business there was a better undertone to the market at the close than for some time. The improvement was especially noticeable in the Grangers. From a Stock Exchange point of view, an advance is warranted by the fact that there is a considerable short interest in the market, whereas the disposition to liquidate is conspicuous by its absence. One particular house is supposed to be not only heavily short of Chicago Gas, but to also have out early large lines of St. Paul and C., B. & Q. outside of the stock market there are better reasons for the strength of the Grangers. As has been stated over and over again, the crop situation in the Northwest is better than for many years.

The cloud on the horizon is of course the discussion of the Morgan Cuban resolutions. This discussion promises to be somewhat prolonged, and although the resolutions will no doubt be approved by the Senate, it will take some time for the House to get to work on them, and there is good reason for fearing that they may be lost in the mass and never come to a final vote. The sentiment at the close was distinctly bullish, and a higher range of prices is looked for to-morrow.

An operator who has good information on Sugar says "there will be no important move in the stock pending the passage of the tariff bill. Probably no human being knows what schedules will be adopted."

The Sugar Company will make something on its purchase of raw sugar, but that does not enter into the question of the protection afforded. Its bearing probably is that the profits thus obtained will help maintain dividends if the company should not be able to earn its full dividend on account of the new tariff.

A bear on Jersey Central said last night: "I have sold Jersey Central again on information that the floating debt exceeds $6,500,000, the increase since December 31 having been caused by the dull coal trade. Furthermore, I am satisfied that something over $22,000 shares of long stock came on the market during the decline from 95 to 90 and a considerable part of this stock has been transferred and delivered."

It was not supposed that the short interest had increased materially. Insiders are believed to have an amount of stock which might be a very important factor in the loan crowd. The conclusion harmonizes with the action of the stock, viz., that profits in Jersey Central at present lie chiefly in short sales.

The decision by Judge Gibbons against the Tobacco Company brought realizing but also obvious support. The support checked the selling tendency as far as the room was concerned, but there was an impression that the wish to realize might continue longer than it was thought wise to support the stock.

It was stated in the street last night that a complaint had been made to Mr. Blanchard, the chairman of the Joint Traffic Association, that the Pennsylvania Railroad was guilty of cutting rates between New York and Chicago. I have reason to believe that the accusation is founded upon facts, and there is an uneasy feeling in railroad circles that something of a rate war is imminent.

Earnings: For St. Paul, second week in May increased $14,948; Canadian Pacific, second week in May, increased $2,000. Missouri Kansas and Texas, second week in May, increased $29,480.

In London Americans closed 1/8@1/4 higher than the opening, and are strong.

Cotton: The continued decline in Liverpool is very disappointing to the friends of cotton. Private advices from abroad state that the weaker feeling there was due in part to the fears of possible complications as a result of the interference of the powers in the settlement of the indemnity for the war between Turkey and Greece. There does not appear to be any bullish factors in the market just at the moment, and there are several influences at work toward the making of lower prices. The first and most important of these is the sudden cessation in the demand for cotton, both at home and abroad. The daily takings of spots by Manchester has for some time shown a disposition to grow less and less, and does not seem well for continued activity in the market. Here the demand has fallen to a standstill, but will be revived as soon as if prices go much lower. Another bearish factor is the improving character of crops. A third is the action of Southern spinners, who have met in convention and proposed an agreement binding all of them to curtail production twenty-five per cent. If this agreement, it is proposed, shall go into effect on the 15th of next month. The time intervening is thought to be necessary to perfect a working arrangement of the scheme. The trade here figures that the quantity of cotton affected by this decision would be only 60,000 bales in any event and opinion is current that the movement is not likely to meet with success. The reason given for the proposed reduction is that the spinners are desirous of resuming active operations until they can get new cotton, old cotton being both scarce and high in price.

The market here closed steady, with a rather bullish feeling, the most active months showing five points above the best figure touched during the day. The total sales were 77,400 bales.

Stocks.

Am. Spirits Mfg Co	10⅜
pref'd	28⅜
Atchison	10⅜
pref'd	19⅜
American Cotton Oil	10
pref'd	54
American Tobacco	71
pref'd	102
B & O	11½
Bay State Gas	8⅜
C. C. C. & St. L	28½
Canada Southern	46⅜
C. & O	16⅜
B. & Q	74
Chicago Gas	81⅜
Colorado Fuel and Iron	16½
Canadian Pacific	54⅜
Consolidated Gas	160⅜
Del., Lack. & W	147⅝
Delaware & Hudson	104⅜
Denver & Rio Grande	9
pref'd	37⅛
Erie	12½
General Electric	29
Hocking Valley	1⅛
Illinois Central	93½
J. Central	75½
L. & N	45
L. E. & W	12
pref'd	60⅞
Laclede Gas	23½
Lead	24½
pref'd	93½
Lake Shore	162
Missouri Pacific	12⅜
Mobile & Ohio	17⅜
Manhattan	84½
Mo. Kan. & Tex	10
pref'd	27¼
Michigan Central	95⅜
North American	4⅜
Northern Pacific	12⅜
pref'd	36½
N. W	104½
pref'd	154½
N. Y. Central	99¼
Omaha	56½
pref'd	138
Ontario & Western	14½
Pullman Palace Car Co	157
Pacific Mail	26¼
Rock Island	63¼
Reading	18⅛
Sugar	113½
pref'd	103¼
St. Paul	74
pref'd	131
Standard Rope & Twine	6¾
Southern Railway	7½
pref'd	25½
Silver Certificates	61½
Sus. & Western	7½
pref'd	19½
Tenn. Coal & Iron	18½
Texas Pacific	8⅜
Union Pacific	7¼
U. S. Rubber	12
pref'd	62
U. S. Leather	7
pref'd	54⅝
W. & L. E	1
pref'd	5
Wabash	12⅜
pref'd	
Western Union	77⅜

LONDON STOCK CLOSING.

London, May 18.—The stock market for Americans closed dull, at the following quotations: Southern Railway preferred 25¾, St. Paul 73⅜, New York Central 99¼, Union Pacific 6⅝, Reading 18⅛, Louisville and Nashville 44⅞.

LONDON MONEY.

London, May 18.—12:30 p. m.—Money—Consols 113⅜ for money and 113 7-16 for the account. Bar silver steady at 28 1-16d. Rate of discount of the Bank of England 1⅛ per cent.

RECEIPTS AT THE PORTS.

New York, May 18.—The following are the total net receipts of cotton at the ports today: Boston 209, Charleston 263, Galveston 287, New Orleans 1,935, Norfolk 270, Philadelphia 339, Savannah 159, Wilmington 4, Augusta 14, Cincinnati 1,269, Houston 515, Memphis 69, St. Louis 349.

CHICAGO RECEIPTS.

Chicago, May 18.—Receipts for today are as follows: Wheat 11 cars; corn 148 cars; oats 291 cars; hogs 17,000.

The following are tomorrow's estimated receipts: Wheat 6 cars; corn 25 cars; oats 200 cars; hogs 31,000.

NEW YORK COTTON FUTURES.

New York, May 18.—Cotton futures closed steady with sales of 77,400 bales. May 7.35; June 7.35; July 7.39; August 7.33; September 7.03; October 6.84; November 6.83; December 6.86; January 6.89; February 6.93; March 6.97.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Liverpool, May 18.—12:30 p. m.—Cotton, demand moderate; prices lower; American middling 4⅛d; sales estimated at 7,000, speculation and export 300; receipts 20,000, American 15,300. Futures opened quiet with demand moderate. June 4.03; June-July 4.02; July-August 4.01; August-September 3.61; September-October 3.54; October-November 3.49, 3.50; November-December 3.48; December-January 3.47; January-February 3.46; February-March 3.47. Futures quiet but steady at the decline.

2 p. m.—Cotton—Sales of the day 7,000, American 6,700; American middling 4⅛d. Futures steady at an advance. May 4.04, 4.05; May-June 4.03, 4.04; June-July 4.02, 4.03; July-August 4.01, 4.02; August-September 3.61, 3.62; September-October 3.55, 3.56; October-November 3.51; November-December 3.49; December-January 3.47, 3.48; January-February 3.47, 3.48; February-March 3.48.

4 p. m.—Futures closed very steady at the advance. May 4.05, 4.06; May-June 4.04, 4.05; June-July 4.03, 4.04; July-August 4.02, 4.03; August-September 3.62, 3.63; September-October 3.55, 3.56; October-November 3.50, 3.51; November-December 3.48, 3.49; December-January 3.47, 3.48; January-February 3.47, 3.48; February-March 3.48.

Raleigh Cotton Market.

Strict good middling	7⅝ to 7¾
Good middling	7½ to 7⅝
Strict middling	7½
Middling	7⅜ to 7½

Cotton receipts on market yesterday, 71 bales.

Prices firm.

Local Stock Market.

	Bid.	Asked.
Citizens' National Bank	123	125
National Bank of Raleigh	116	117
Raleigh Savings Bank	130	135
Commercial & F'm'r's' B'k	122	123
Raleigh & Gaston 8's	104½	105
N C Ag Society 6's	...	40
North Carolina 4's	104½	105
North Carolina 6's	127½	128
Caraleigh Phosphate W'ks	105	106
W N C R R 6's	113	114
Raleigh Cotton Mills	90	93
N C R R stock	121	122
Raleigh & Gaston R R	...	...
Seaboard Air Line R R	...	...
City of Raleigh 6's 1907	106½	107½
City of Raleigh 6's 1897	101	102
The Mills M'f'g Co pfd	...	...
Caraleigh Cotton Mills	70	73
N C Car Co	90	95
The Mills M'f'g Co	...	...

RALEIGH PRODUCE MARKGET.

Flour—Best patent, per barrel, $6.00; straights, per barrel, $5.50; clear flour, $5; low grades, $4.50.

Lard—Best, per pound, 8c; medium, 7c.

Bacon—Western, 7½c per pound.

Hams—North Carolina, 11½c; Baltimore, 13c.

Sugar—Granulated, 6c per pound; cut loaf, 8c; pulverized, 8c; brown, 5c.

Coffee—Arbuckles, 16@20c per pound; green coffee, 12*@20c.

Butter—Best country, 25c; country, 20c; western creamery, 30c.

Eggs—12½ c per dozen.

Dried Fruit—Evaporated peaches, 12½c; unevaporated, 10c; evaporated apples, 8c; unevaporated, 5c.

Chickens—Spring, 15@20c; old hens, 25@30c.

Cabbage—Per crate, $2; per head, 5@10c.

Beans—String, per crate, $1.75; per quart, 10c.

Squash—Per crate, $1.50.

Potatoes—Old, per bushel, 75c; new, per bushel, $2.25.

Sweet potatoes—Old, 50c per bushel; new, $5 per barrel.

Lettuce—Per head, 5@10c.

Radishes—Per bunch, 2½@5c.

Strawberries—Per quart, 10c.

Peas—Per peck, 25c; per quart, 5c.

Tomatoes—Per dozen, 50c.

Onions—Per bunch, 5c; seven bunches for 25c.

Spinnage—Per bushel, 60c; per peck, 20c.

Bananas—Per bunch, 75c@$1.50.

Lemons—Per box, 350 to 360 in a box, $2.75@3.50.

Peanuts—Per pound, 2*@4c, accordding to grade.

Pineapples—Each, 12@25c.

Oranges—Messina, per box, $2.50@4.00; California, per box, $3.50@4.50.

Apples—Per barrel, $3.50@4.50, according to grade.

Hay—No. 1, straight timothy, $16, No. 2, mixed, $15.

Bran—Per ton, $17@18.

Ship stuffs—$19@20.

Cotton seed meal, $21@22.

Chicago Produce Market.

Chicago, May 18

Leading futures ranged as follows:

	Opening.	Closing
WHEAT—		
July	70⅜	70⅜
Sept	66⅜	66½
CORN—		
July	24⅜	24⅜
Sept	25⅛	25⅛
OATS—		
July	17⅜	17⅜
Sept	18	18⅛
PORK—		
July	$8 17½	$8 22½
Sept	8 27½	8 25
LARD—		
July	3 77½	3 80
Sept	3 87½	3 90
RIBS—		
July	4 50	4 44½
Sept	4 52½	4 45½

[Private wire of John A. Duncan, No. 307 Wilmington street, Raleigh, N. C.]

New York, May 18.—In response to the advance in the Liverpool market today opening quotations in New York were 4 points up on the old crop months and 1 to 2 points up on the distant months. The advance, however, did not hold. At 1 o'clock quotations had receded until the measure of the improvement over last night was only 1 point. While the tone of the market at the opening was fairly strong there was very little business doing and the volume of outside business was not sufficient to maintain the advance. Private cables from Manchester report that there is a better demand there, and the belief is indulged that bottom prices have been reached. There has not been anything occurring on this side the water today to affect prices in either direction. The weekly weather report is good and bad in spots on the whole shows something of an improvement over that of a week ago. It looks to us as if both Liverpool and Manchester would show something of an improvement tomorrow in view of the better political outlook in the East.

PRICE, McCORMICK & CO.

Chicago, May 18.—Liverpool again established a penny decline in wheat, the reason given being the weakness caused by large arrivals of California wheat. The world's shipments also show a much larger movement from Russia. Paris was only fractionally and higher and dull, their alarming crop advices evidently being intended only for this market. Berlin experienced a sharp decline. Advices from the Southwest indicate early harvest, possibly next week in Oklahoma and Texas. The Oklahoma crop is placed this year at about seven million bushels. A very reliable crop expert places the Kansas crop from fifty to sixty million and the outlook for Nebraska never better and predicts that the surplus west of the Mississippi River will exceed the shortage in Illinois, Indiana and Missouri. Foreigners bought some wheat here and at New York and about one hundred thousand cash wheat worked here for export and an attempt was made by speculators to bull May wheat, but it declined at the close only ¼ over July under small offerings. Clearances at seaboard were equal to nearly 500,000 bushels, but the Bradstreet weekly report of world's visible showed a very disappointing decrease and a large increase in European stocks which invited free selling of long wheat and heavy short selling by a large local operator. The market closing around, put the price for the fourth day in succession and with indications of further decline.

Corn and oats were depressed by weakness in wheat and by continued country selling. The long promised large receipts, however, are not yet in sight.

Provisions were easier early, but met with good buying support from the packing interests. Receipts of hogs continue large.

KENNETT, HARRIS & CO.

Why the Beer Tax is $1.44.

Chicago Record.

There is much curiosity as to why the tax on beer was made $1.44 a barrel, instead of $1.45 or $1.50. The rate adopted sounds a good deal as if the Senate committee was imitating the bargain counters in the department stores, but there is a deep and important significance to the figures. They were adopted for the sake of convenience in mathematical calculations. One hundred and forty-four is the multiple of 2, 3, 4, 6, 8 and 12, which are the divisions used by the brewers in the sale of beer. In estimating and computing the taxes upon fractional parts of a barrel, $1.44 is much more convenient than $1.50 or $1.40 or $1.45. Thus the tax on half a barrel of beer will be 72 cents, the tax on a quarter of a barrel 36 cents, on a third of a barrel 48 cents, on a sixth of a barrel 24 cents, on an eighth of a barrel 18 cents. Even cents and no fractions, enter into the calculation.

Going Free Silver One Better.

From an interview with ex-Gov. Waite of Colorado in the Kansas City Journal.

"What will help the country?"

"Plenty of money."

"Free silver?"

"Free silver would not help it enough. Legal tender greenbacks is what we want. Money should be plenty enough to make all staple products pay a profit to the producer." Mr. Waite still believes the "Boy Orator of the Platte" is the logical leader of the Democracy.

NEW YORK TRIBUNE

1897.

Recognized as a Great, Safe, Clean Family Paper—A Force in Public Affairs and Potent for Entertainment and Culture of Every Member of the Family.

A COLORED SUPPLEMENT WITH THE SEMI-WEEKLY.

There is a place in the United States for a weekly of really high intellectual quality, and the American people have given THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE the compliment of a lavish welcome. During the past year THE WEEKLY was taken in over 245,000 families and read by about 1,250,000 people. Every effort will be made in 1897 to brighten and enrich the paper and make it necessary to thousands of new friends.

Patriotic, self-respecting and enterprising, THE TRIBUNE is fearless and scholarly in editorial comment on public affairs, steadfast in principle, and not whirled about with every gust of passion; and it exhibits in every issue the truly American qualities of quickness, directness, brilliancy and force. It has won from Democratic rivals, by its thoroughly American spirit, the admission that it commands the respect of all parties."

In directing attention, early and pointedly, to the availability of McKinley and Hobart for the Republican nominations in 1896, THE TRIBUNE played a now well known and important part.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE ministers to all the sweet and wholesome interests of life; and it is distinctly a paper for families and for those who want the spirit and the editorials of the leading Republican paper of the United States. It has an excellent Agricultural page, a page of Science and Mechanics, a charming page especially for women, a strong array of market reports of unchallenged excellence, and book reviews, foreign letters, and bright miscellany, in addition to the news of the week.

It can usually be subscribed for with local county weeklies. Sample copies free.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY is printed on Tuesday and Friday, and gives twice as much matter as The Weekly.

The craving for color on the part of the young, and even of other members of a family, has now been recognized by THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE in the publication of a colored supplement of 16 pages, with each Friday's paper. If not gratified in a proper way, the liking for pictures and innocent bright reading matter will incline many to seek in less desirable publications that which they cannot find in their favorite paper. The jokes and quaint paragraphs, and the fifty-or more political cartoons, humorous sketches and half-tones, and other amusing contents of the colored supplement will prove a welcome addition to the wiser and weightier parts of the paper. It is printed on superfine paper.

There is great need for a low-priced popular humorous weekly in this country. The present pictoral weeklies, whether printed in black or in colors, all sell for 10 cents a copy, or for $5.00 a year. THE TRIBUNE'S colored supplement is virtually a 5 cent pictoral weekly, in several colors, worth $2.50 a year. At this price, however, it would be expensive, if sold separately, but it is to be sent free to every subscriber to the SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE who sends to THE TRIBUNE direct the regular price of $2.00 a year. This is a bargain, considering the fact that THE TRIBUNE is incapable of sending into any family anything which is unfit to be read there.

Sample copies of Friday's SEMI-WEEKLY (with colored supplement each Friday) will be sent to those who forward to THE TRIBUNE direct the regular price of $2.00 a year. Those who do not remit $2.00 to THE TRIBUNE direct will not receive the colored supplement.

DAILY, $8.00 a year. SUNDAY TRIBUNE, $2.00. SEMI-WEEKLY $2.00. WEEKLY, $1.00. TRIBUNE ALMANAC for 1897, with full election returns, out in January, 25 cents a copy.

THE TRIBUNE, NEW YORK.

THE TWICE-A-WEEK

One Dollar a Year. Issued Wednesday and Saturday Mornings.

Beginning January 1, 1897, the Weekly Courier-Journal was changed to the Twice-a-Week Courier-Journal. Publication days are Wednesday and Saturday. The Wednesday paper will be devoted to news and political topics. The Saturday issue will be devoted to stories, miscellany, pictures, poetry, etc.—a perfect family paper.

Each issue will be six pages, or twelve pages a week—an ncrease of two pages a week, 104 pages or 832 columns a year.

The politics of the paper will not be changed ,and the battle for pure Democracy and true Democratic principles will be continued successfully in the future as in the past. In spite of the expenses involved in the improvements noted, the price of the Twice-a-week Courier Journal will remain the same, $1 a year. A feature during the coming year will be the editorials of Mr. Henry Watterson, on political and other topics of the day.

Daily Courier-Journal, 1 year . $6 00
Daily and Sunday, 1 year . . . 8 00
Sunday alone, 1 year 2 00

Courier-Journal

AND THE

RALEIGH WEEKLY TRIBUNE

BOTH ONE YEAR FOR ONLY

$1.25

We have made a special clubbing arrangement with the Twice-a-week Courier-Journal, and will send that paper and ours for the price named to all our subscribers who will renew and pay in advance, or to all new subscribers who will pay in advance. Sample copies of Courier-Journal sent free on application.

All subscriptions under this offer must be sent to

THE TRIBUNE,
Raleigh, N. C.

TWO EYES. TWO EYES. TWO EYES.

TWO EYES.

A DIFFERENT REFRACTION in the two eyes of the same person is quite commom. One eye may be correct and the other long-sighted or far-sighted, or they may have different degrees of same defect or one eye may be far-sighted and the other near-sighted. No charge fortesting eyes.

H. MAHLER'S SONS,
Jewelers and Opticians,
RALEIGH, N. C.

TWO EYES. TWO EYES. TWO EYES.

HAVEN'T YOU

Something that needs nickle plating, if so, send to us and we will give you a first-class job at reasonable rate. Send us your Bicycle when it needs repairing. We have a first class workman in this department. We rent first-class wheels, and sell the prettiest and best wheel you have seen, The Rowler. Call to see them.

OAK CITY STEAM LAUNDRY,
216 Fayetteville St., Raleigh, N. C. PAGE & MARSHALL, Proprietors.

C. F. & Y. V. RAILROAD.

JOHN GILL, Receiver.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

In Effect April 4, 1897.

North Bound.

	No. 2, Daily.
Lv. Wilmington	8.00 a m
Ar. Fayetteville	11:10 a m
Lv. Fayetteville	11:27 a m
Lv. Fayetteville	11:21 a m
*Lv. Sanford	1:00 p m
Lv. Climax	2:55 p m
Ar. Greensboro	3:25 p m
Lv. Greensboro	3:35 p m
Lv. Stokesdale	4:23 p m
Lv. Walnut Cove	4:55 p m
Lv. Rural Hall	5:26 p m
Ar. Mt. Airy	6:50 p m

South Bound.

	No. 1, Daily.
Lv. Mt. Airy	8:40 a m
Lv. Rural Hall	10:04 a m
Lv. Walnut Cove	10:32 a m
Lv. Stokesdale	11:07 a m
Ar. Greensboro	11:55 a m
Lv. Greensboro	12:15 p m
Lv. Climax	12:43 p m
*Lv. Sanford	2:40 p m
Ar. Fayetteville Junction	3:55 p m
Ar. Fayetteville	3:58 p m
Lv. Fayetteville	4:22 p m
Ar. Wilmington	7:30 p m

North Bound.

	No. 4, Daily.
Lv. Bennettsville	8:10 a m
Ar. Maxton	9:23 a m
Lv. Maxton	9:33 a m
Lv. Red Springs	10:04 a m
Lv. Hope Mills	10:52 a m
Ar. Fayetteville	11:16 a m

South Bound.

	No. 3, Daily.
Lv. Fayetteville	4:25 p m
Lv. Hope Mills	4:46 p m
Lv. Red Springs	5:35 p m
Ar. Maxton	6:10 p m
Lv. Maxton	6:18 p m
Ar. Bennettsville	7:30 p m

North Bound.

	No. 16, Mixed Daily, ex. Sun
Lv. Ramseur	6:45 a m
Lv. Climax	8:35 a m
Ar. Greensboro	9:20 a m
Lv. Greensboro	9:35 a m
Lv. Stokesdale	11:07 a m
Ar. Madison	11:55 a m

South Bound.

	No. 15, Mixed Daily, ex. Sun
Lv. Madison	12:30 p m
Lv. Stokesdale	1:28 p m
Ar. Greensboro	2:40 p m
Lv. Greensboro	3:25 p m
Lv. Climax	4:20 p m
Ar. Ramseur	6:05 p m

*Meals.

North Bound Connections.

At Fayetteville, with Atlantic Coast Line for all points north and east; at Sanford, with the Seaboard Air-Line; at Greensboro, with the Southern Railway Company; at Walnut Cove, with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Winston-Salem.

South Bound Connections.

At Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Roanoke and points north and west; at Greensboro, with the Southern Railway Company for Raleigh, Richmond and all points north and east; at Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points south; at Maxton, with the Seaboard Air Line for Charlotte, Atlanta and all points south and southwest.

J. W. FRY, Gen. Manager. W. E. KYLE, Gen. Pass. Agt.

The Sun.

The first of American Newspapers, CHARLES A. DANA, Editor.

The American Constitution, the American Idea, the American Spirit. These first, last and all the time, forever.

Daily, by mail, - - $6 a Year
Daily and Sunday, by mail, $8 a Year

The Sunday Sun

is the greatest Sunday Newspaper in the world.

Price 5c. a copy. By mail, $2 a year.

Address THE SUN, New York.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

In Effect June 14, 1896.

TRAINS LEAVE RALEIGH:

"NORFOLK & CHATTANOOGA LIMITED."

3:40 p. m. daily—Solid vestibuled train with sleeper from Norfolk, Va., to Nashville, Tenn., via Salisbury, Morganton, Asheville, Hot Springs and Knoxville.

Connects at Durham for Oxford, Clarksville and Keysville, except Sunday. At Greensboro with Washington and Southwestern Vestibuled (limited) train for all points north, and with main line train No. 12 for Danville, Richmond and intermediate stations; also has connection for Winston-Salem, and with main line train No. 35, "United States Fast Mail," for Charlotte, Spartanburg, Greenville, Atlanta and all points South; also Columbia, Augusta, Charleston, Savannah, Jacksonville, and all points in Florida. Sleeping car for Atlanta, Jacksonville, and at Charlotte with sleeping car for Augusta.

"CHATTANOOGA AND NORFOLK LIMITED."

11:45 a. m. daily—Solid train, consisting of Pullman sleeping cars and coaches from Nashville to Norfolk, arriving at Norfolk at 5:20 p. m., in time to connect with the Old Dominion, Merchants & Miners', Norfolk & Washington, and Baltimore, Chesapeake & Richmond Steamship Companies for all points north and east.

Connects at Selma for Fayetteville and intermediate stations on the Wilson & Fayetteville Short Cut daily; daily except Sunday for Newbern and Morehead City; daily for Goldsboro and Wilmington and intermediate stations on the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

8:53 a. m. daily—Connects at Durham for Oxford, Keysville, Richmond; at Greensboro for Washington and all points north.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

3:40 p. m. daily—For Goldsboro and intermediate stations.

LOCAL.

2:00 a. m. daily—Connects at Greensboro for all points north and south and Winston-Salem and points on the Norfwestern North Carolina Railroad; at Salisbury for all points in Western North Carplina, Knoxville, Tenn., Cincinnati and western points; at Charlotte for Spartanburg, Greenville, Athens, Atlanta and all points south. Sleeping car Raleigh to Greensboro.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT RALEIGH.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

3:40 p. m. daily—From Atlanta, Charlotte, Greensboro and all points south.

LOCAL.

7:10 a. m. daily—From Greenboro and all points north and south. Sleeping car from Greensboro to Raleigh

"NORFOLK AND CHATTANOOGA LIMITED."

3:40 p. m. daily—From all points east, Norfolk, Tarboro, Wilson and water lines.

From Golsboro, Wilmington, Fayetteville and all points in Eastern Carolina.

"CHATTANOOGA AND NORFOLK LIMITED."

11:45 a. m. daily—From New York, Washington, Lynchburg, Danville and Greensboro, Chattanooga, Knoxville, Hot Springs and Asheville.

LOCAL.

9:00 p. m. daily, except Sunday—From Goldsboro and all points east.

EXPRESS TRAIN

8:53 a. m. daily—From Goldsboro.

For tickets, routes and rates, or other information, call on or write to

THAD. C. STURGIS,
Ticket Agent, Raleigh, N. C.
J. M. CULP,
Traffic Manager.
W. H. GREEN, Gen'l Supt. W. A. TURK, G. P. A.

FOR

Commercial Printing
County Supplies
Blank Books

WRITE

CAPITAL PRINTING CO.
RALEIGH

THE DAILY TRIBUNE.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 19, 1897.

Weather Report.

Forecast for Raleigh and vicinity: Wednesday, fair and warmer.

Weather Bureau Observations at 8 p. m. Yesterday.

	Tem	Rain fall.	Wind.	Weather.
Raleigh	71	T	N.	Clear.
Charlotte	70	00	E.	Clear
Wilmington	66	00	S. E	Clear.
Hatteras	62	00	N. E.	Clear.
Washington	70	00	W.	Clear.
New York	68	00	S. E.	Clear.

Local Data for Raleigh Yesterday.

Mean temperature for the day, 64; normal, 68; departure 4

Total rainfall for the day, T; normal, .21; departure, .21.

Deficiency of temperature since May 1st, 25 degrees.

Excess of temperature since January 1st, 115 degrees.

Deficiency of rainfall since May 1st, 1.47 inches.

Excess of rainfall since January 1st .42 inches.

Weather Conditions.

The position of the high pressure area has changed, but little since yesterday, the highest barometer still existing over the Ohio Valley and central Mississippi valley. This high is causing fair, cool weather and northerly winds over the middle and north Atlantic States.

The barometer is also still low in the northwest, but has risen slightly in that section. Cloudiness has increased west of the Mississippi, but only a few stations report small amounts of rain.

Temperature has risen somewhat in the central portion of the country.

C. F. VON HERRMANN,
Section Director.

Local News.

Monroe Russell procured the consent of the State to wed Hileon Evans yesterday.

Action has been instituted in the clerk of the court's office by Mrs. Glass for a divorce.

A colored woman named Belle Sledge died in this city yesterday. The body will be carried to Littleton for interment this morning.

Peter Broadnax will be given a hearing before Mayor Russ this afternoon at 4 o'clock. Broadnax is the fellow charged with stealing Prof. Pritchett's bicycle.

Polk county added two to the force at the State Prison yesterday, and one escaped convict, John Johnson, was captured in Perquimans county and re-registered at the State Hotel.

Comptroller Jas. H. Eckels telegraphed State Treasurer Worth yesterday morning that a call has been made for a report of the condition of banks at the close of business Friday, May 14th.

Mr. W. A. Ring, who represents the Carolina Drug Company, left yesterday for High Point, where he will today wed Miss Ophelia Coltraine, one of the most charming daughters of that town.

Miss Mary Allen, daughter of Capt. Chas. Allen, fell from her bicycle yesterday and sustained a painful wound on the chin, but it is not serious. The little girl suffered greatly from her cut.

Chief of Police Norwood took the oath of office before Mayor Russ yesterday and has entered upon his duties. He expects his uniform today. He will be a handsome chief in his new uniform.

The patrons and friends of the Johnson High School, are respectfully invited to attend the closing exercises given by the students and faculty of said school at Metropolitan Hall, 8 o'clock P. M., Wednesday, May 19, 1897. Admission, 10 cents.

A night school has been established at Caraleigh Mills, in order that the boys and girls who work in the factory may have instructions. Mr. J. T. Pullen is the prime mover in the work. The school will be taught by Mr. Sorrell, an experienced teacher.

Capt. C. D. Heartt says he intends to leave for Seven Springs tomorrow. He served as chief of police of the city of Raleigh for seventeen years. There is probably no other man in the country who served so long continuously as chief in any city.

Governor Russell has received a letter from Governor Robert L. Taylor, of Tennessee, cordially inviting the Governor of North Carolina and his staff to visit Nashville, June 1st, which has been set apart as Governor's Day by the managers of the Centennial Exposition. Governor Taylor hopes to have a number of Governors, each with his entire staff, present on that occasion.

This morning at 2:30 o'clock a man and woman were arrested on a telegram as they tried to board the train at the depot. It was learned at the police station that they came from near Warrenton, although it was impossible to find out their names. It appears that the man was arrested on a warrant and escaped. He went back to his home and eloped with another man's wife. They are Germans.

TONIGHT.

The Mystic Midgets in Fairyland and the Liliputian Carnival.

The Governor's Guard has been exceedingly fortunate in securing this splendid production for dates.

Fred. H. Decker & Co.'s grand Juvenile Spectacle will be given at the Academy of Music and will be staged with all the splendor and experience, skill and large capital permits. Twice before has an entertainment been offered to the public possessing such a peculiar fascination for the young and the old as the Mystic Midgets in Fairyland. It is a juvenile Fairy Spectacle comprising a cantata in two acts and the development of the cantata is marvelous in every detail, holding the audience with increased interest as the play progresses. The pretty story told in verse through the introduction of 24 pretty catchy music numbers every one being melodious and up-to-date, the effect of the songs and choruses rendered by a half hundred and more children's voices is beautiful beyond discription. Careful attention is given to the costumes and the cast, costumes being new and original and the entire entertainment is given under calcium light. Seats at King's.

Temporary Suspension

The trustees of Rex Hospital having determined to make some repairs which are absolutely essential in the wards and which cannot be made while the buildings are occupied, have directed a suspension of the operations of the hospital for thirty days from the 21st inst. No admissions will be allowed from this date until the completion of the repairs. Fortunately, there are very few patients now in the hospital and they can be dismissed or removed without inconvenience or danger.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

May 18, 1897.

Personal.

Mr. E. A. Keiling is in the city.

Marshal O. J. Carroll has returned from Wilmington.

Miss Edna Robeson returned to Wilmington yesterday.

Mrs. Gotschall, of Philadelphia, is visiting Mrs. Fred Habel.

Mr. Sturgis and sons left yesterday for Atlanta. They will be gone about a week.

Mr. C. F. Von Herrmann has gone to Clarksville, Va., to establish a new station.

Maj. Hayes and Col. Harrell went to Charlotte yesterday to manouver the sham battle.

Mrs. T. N. Hill, of Halifax, who has been attending the Episcopal convention, returned home yesterday.

Sheriff Jones went to Forestville yesterday to attend the funeral of the late Mr. Frank Dunn.

Mr. J. N. MacRary received a telegram last night announcing the illness of his sister, Mrs. Eberhart. He left for Lexington at 2 o'clock this morning.

Messrs. Jacob S. Allen and J. M. Broughton have gone to Richmond to look up a suitable place for the Tabernacle Baptist Sunday School picnic, which will go to Richmond June 8th.

Hon. J. B. Faure left for his home in New York city yesterday. It is seldom that a stranger comes to a city and wins the hearts of all the people in so short a time as Mr. Faure did.

Governor Russell went to Greensboro yesterday to attend the commencement at the State Normal college. He will present each member of the graduating class with a copy of the Constitution of the United States and one of North Carolina.

Mr. Charles E. Johnson, Miss Mary Johnson, his daughter, and Miss Eleanor Vass will leave today for New York where they will take a steamer for Europe. They will begin their European tour at Gibraltar and travel first through Spain. They will not return before September.

WILL THE RATES BE REDUCED

TELEPHONE COMPANIES TO FURNISH COMMISSION INFORMATION.

Matter Postponed Until June—Many Cases Heard Yesterday, But Few Decided.

Many cases were heard before the Railroad Commissioners yesterday, but few decisions were made.

Decision was reserved in the case of the Charlotte Oil and Fertilizer Company vs. Wilmington and Weldon Railroad for a lower rate on phosphate. The plaintiffs were represented by Messrs. F. Oliver and D. Boyd Kimball, and the defendants by W. D. Glove and J. H. Drake.

Decision was also reserved on the petition of the citizens of Maxton asking the commissioners to order the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad to place a passenger depot in that town Maxton was represented by Messrs. J. S. MacRae, J. W. Carter and A. J. McKimmon, while Messrs. MacRae, Day, McBee, J. W. Fry and Moncure appeared for the railroad.

In the case of Elon College vs. Southern Railway for a passenger station, Professor Atkinson and Messrs. Moffitt and W. H. Williamson represented Elon College, and the railroad was represented by Mr. Henry Miller. Decision was reserved.

The hearing of the petition of Holtsburg and Mebane for a depot was continued.

The petition from Gaston was postponed until June 1.

The case which consumed the most time was that of G. W. Purefoy vs. Telephone Company, asking for a reduction of telephone rates. The companies were represented by C. E. McCleur, superintendent of the Southern Bell Telephone Company; Messrs. Bridgers and Straus, of the Henderson Telephone Company; Mr. Shaw, from Durham, for the Interstate Telephone Company; R. M. King, of Greensboro, by brief, and C. Young, for the Long-Distance Company.

Mr. McCleur argued against the reduction of rates throughout the State, and Mr. Robert Strong also opposed the reduction. He contended that a reduction of rates would tend to make the business more of a monopoly since when the rates are high they invite others to enter the field and compete.

Mr. Shaw said the company of which he is auditor has systems in Durham, Winston, Goldsboro and Wilmington. Their rates are $24 and $34. The company has been in operation about two and a half years, and they ran last year at a loss of $3,700. If rates are lowered the company cannot continue in the business. They could not exist at a rate of $15 and $25, as asked by the petitioner.

In reply to a question from Commissioner Otho Wilson, Mr. Shaw denied that an increased number of subscribers decreased the cost to the company per subscriber. Mr. Otho Wilson replied that this was in defiance of the rule in every other business. Mr. Shaw replied that that was true, but he reaffirmed his statement and gave as his reasons that the general expense was increased. When the number of subscribers increases an expert is required, whereas when the subscribers are few in number any one can arrange the board and the cost of construction is doubled. The more 'phones you have on a system the more valuable a 'phone is. In New York City you can talk to 19,000 persons at their business places or homes, and there the rate is higher than anywhere else in the country. The telephone companies, besides the regular State and county taxes, pay a tax of two per cent. per annum on their gross receipts. If the rate is reduced every independent company will be driven out of business in North Carolina.

Mr. Bridgers said that the company he represented has plants in Henderson, Oxford and Louisburg. Their rates $20 for resdences and $30 for busness places.

It was learned that the company from Durham and the one from Henderson has franchises from all the towns n which they do business, stipulating their maximum rates at $24 and $34 for the former and $20 and $30 for the latter company. In view of this Major Wilson, the chairman, said that he did not think the commission should interfere where the franchise from the city in which the company operates named the maximum rates.

The commission ordered the telephone companies to furnish them a statement showing their earnings, so that they could decide whether the present rates are too high. The matter was then postponed until June, when this information will be provided.

To Reduce Unnecessary Expenses

Special to The Tribune.

Washington, May 18.—Commissioner of Pensions H. Clay Evans, who was appointed from Tennessee, is making an effort to reduce what he regards as unnecessary work in his office, and effect an inauguration of new methods, which will save the service of many employees.

COLD BLOODED MURDER.

Mr. S. T. Blair, of Little Rock, Murdered Without Provocation.

News reached the city yesterday of the cold-blooded murder of Mr. S. T. Blair. The Washington Post contains the following account of the affair:

"Little Rock, Ark., May 16.—Deputy Sheriff Jesse F. Heard shot and killed S. T. Blair tonight. Blair was sitting in a chair on the sidewalk leaning against the wall of his building when Heard approached him and asked how many boarders he had. Blair was counting on his fingers when Heard pulled a revolver and fired three times, each shot taking effect near the heart. Heard deliberately walked to the Capitol Hotel, where he purchased a cigar, and was enjoying the weed when officers arrested and disarmed him. Heard is a desperate man and has killed several men. He denied the shooting, saying he knew nothing about it, notwithstanding several witnesses saw the shooting. Blair was a peaceful citizen and stood well in this city, where he has resided since 1889. He was prominently connected with the Order of Elks, Red Men, and other Societies. Intense excitement prevails and threats of lynching can be heard on all sides."

The deceased left six brothers, one of whom is our townsman, Prof. I. S. Blair, of the Blind Institution, and two sisters, besides an aged mother. Much sympathy is felt for them in their bereavement.

The other brothers and sisters of the deceased are Prof. L. T. Blair, superintendent of the Greensboro graded schools; D. H. Blair, with Odell & Co., of rGeensboro; Prof. F. S. Blair, of Guilford college; J. W. and A. E. Blair, of Archdale; Mrs. J. P. Parker, of High Point, and Mrs. Henry Brown, of Hertford county.

Yarboro House Arrivals.

R. A. Knight, Baltimore; D. H. Abbott and wife, Vandermere, N. C.; J. H. Drake, Richmond; J. W. Fry, Greensboro; S. Otho Wilson; M. Baumann, New York; A. J. McDonald, Baltimore; C. W. Johnston, Chapel Hill; L. D. Stamback, Henderson; Clarence E. Young, Virginia; James Webb, North Carolina; H. W. B. Glover, Norfolk, Va.; W. C. Petty, Carthage; H. E. Norris, Apex; H. S. Dalton, New York; Miss M. L. Fawcett, Mt. Airy; Miss Josephine Fawcett, Mt. Airy; M. Rink, New York; M. A. Sinclair, Fayetteville; J. L. French, Cincinnati, O.; C. B. Somerville, Boston; W. E. Stevers, Clinton; G. F. Kooke, Baltimore; T. M. Emerson, North aCrolina; Wm. D. Grimes, North Carolina; J. L. Spraigins, Tarboro; Faison Calvert, Tarboro; W. L. Stallings, Tarboro; Charles Goodwin, Baltimore; John L. Borden, Goldsboro; H. S. Fullwood, city; Tetus Harper; Mrs. S. C. Vann, Franklinton.

Its a Good play.

"Captain Dick" will no doubt draw a large audience at Metropolitan Hall on May 28 and 29. The production will be by home talent, under the direction of the authors. The following is one of the many complimentary notices:

Athens (Ga.) Banner: "The best local entertainment ever given in Athens was the performance of 'Bertram & Dick,' at the opera house last night by home and University talent, under the auspices of the Woman's Exchange. The production was under the personal direction of the authors, and last night's beautiful performance was a high compliment to these gentlemen and to the talented amateurs who composed the cast. The scenery and costumes were beautiful. The University of Georgia and the Lucy Cobb Female Institute attended in full. The appearance of more than four hundred students made the scenes in front of the curtain quite interesting, as they manifested their appreciation in an enthusiastic manner. The Woman's Exchange has arranged a return date with Messrs. Bertram & Willard for next season."

CROP PROSPECTS BRIGHTER.

Past Week Favorable for Agricultural Interests.

The week ending Monday, May 17th, was very favorable for agricultural interests and the crop prospects have decidedly improved throughout the State. The drought was broken by warm and generous rains on four days of the week, averaging nearly 2.00 inches over the State; and was too heavy with a little hail at only a few places. The temperature was above the nomal to the 15th, after which it turned cooler and growth slightly checked. The season was especially favorable for transplanting tobacco which made good progress.

Eastern District.—A very nice week, quite favorable for growing crops, which have improved materially. Warm first of the week, with fine rains from 12th to 15th, but cooler 15th and 16th. Land now in good condition for cultivation. The farmers are about up with work. The rain has turned crops green and started them to growing nicely. Corn looks better, but the stand is rather poor, caused chiefly by ravages of cut worms. It is now being plowed. Cotton replanting about done; it is coming up better, and late planted has good stand.

Chopping cotton continues. Some sweet potato sprouts are being set out. Irish potatoes doing fairly well, but much injured by bugs. Peanut planting nearly completed, and some being dragged. Grains and rice look well. Gardens have improved, but are still ordinary. Strawberry season about over.

Central District.—The first of the week was warm and dry, followed by fine, warm rains, 10th to 14th, causing vegetation to grow rapidly, but changed to cooler latter part. Hail occurred in Anson, Johnston and Stokes counties, with slight damge only in Anson. Grass is now gaining on the farmer a little. Cotton now fair stand, about all planted, chopping and cultivation going on. The stand of corn is generally reported bad, caused by bud-worms, moles and bad weather. It has good color, but is small. A considerable quantity of tobacco was transplanted this week. Excepting a few complaints of chinch bugs and rust in scattered places, the prospect for wheat and oats continues very fine. Transplanting sweet potatoes is progressing very well. Peanuts and cane are coming up all right.

Western District.—A week very favorable for growing crops; warm enough, with showers on four days, making a splendid season, especially for setting tobacco plants. The weather turned cooler toward end of the week, which has retarded growth a little. A little hail was reported in this district, and at a few stations the rainfall was heavy enough to wash lands. Corn is about all planted, and much of it large enough to work, but rather poor stand. Cut worms have done some damage. Cotton not growing quite so well as it should on account of cool nights, but rain has made it come up better, with fair stand. Chopping cotton continues. Wheat heading and harvest will be early. There are more than usual reports of rust in wheat, but the damage is slight. Sweet potato plants are being set out. Potato bugs numerous. Fruit prospects in western counties still good.

INTERESTED IN THE VETERANS

COL. CARR ASKS INFORMATION CONCERNING OMNIBUS PENSION BILL.

The Lieutenant-Governor Failed to Sign the Bill—One Hundred and Fifty Old Soldiers Lost Their Pensions.

It will be remembered that the Lieut. Governor overlooked the omnibus pension bill, so, although, it passed both branches of the General Assembly and was probably ratified, it failed to become a law in default of his signature. The following letter was yesterday received by State Treasurer Worth in regard to the bill:

My Dear Sir: Will you kindly inform me what amount of money it will require to pay the omnibus pension bill, which failed for the lack of the signature of the Lieut. Governor? What did the appropriation in this bill amount to?

Thanking you in advance for your kindness in this matter, I remain

Very Truly Yours,
J. S. CARR.

The Treasurer says, in his reply to Col. Julian S. Carr, that the omnibus pension bill contained the names of 18 pensioners in the first class at 64 each, amounting to $1,152.00; 59 in the second class at $48.00 each, amounting to $2,832.00; 34 in the third at $32.00, amounting to $1,088, and 39 in the fourth at $16.00, amounting to $624.00, making a total of 150 pensioners and an expenditure of $5,696.00 from the State Treasury. Treasurer Worth closing by informing Col. Carr that he notes his interest in this matter with much pleasure.

OSCAR WILDE TO BE RELEASED

He Will Live in Seclusion and Write a Book.

Special to The Tribune.

London, May 18.—Oscar Wilde will be released from Reading prison at 7 o'clock tomorrow morning. Immediately after his release he will be taken in charge by a friend named Frank Harris, who will carry him by private conveyance to Windsor, a distance of 14 miles, where they will breakfast together.

The terrible punishment Wilde has undergone does not seem to have broken his spirit or impaired his health. He says he will not leave England, but avows his intention to live down the shame he has brought upon himself. He says he will retire in absolute seclusion not far from London and will see no one but those who have befriended him. He also states that the people will hear from him through a book he intends to write.

A Crusade Against Strikes.

Special to The Tribune.

Chicago, May 18.—A crusade against sympathetic strikes of the building trades has been declared by 'a combination of Chicago contractors, employers and other business men. A serious conflict with organized labor is feared before the movement is ended.

Proprietor: "What are you taking back, there?"

Waiter: "Customer sent this steak back; says he couldn't eat it."

Proprietor (examining it): "Take it back to him at once and tell him he'll have to pay for it. We can never use it again; he has bent it all out of shape."—Pick-Me-Up.

Cut Roses. Carnations, etc. Bouquets, Floral Designs, Palms, Ferns,

FOR OUT-DOOR PLANTING—Roses, Chrysanthemums, Coleus and all kinds of bedding plants. Vines for the veranda. Cabbage, Tomatoes, Egg and other vegetable plants. Evergreen, Magnolias and Shade-Trees.

H. STEINMETZ, Florist.

North Halifax Street, near Peace Institute. 'Phone 113.

MISS EVA PALMER,

Professional nurse, of experience, offers her services to the public.

Obstetrics a Specialty.

Having completed a thorough course at the Maternite Hospital, Baltimore. She has rooms at 315 McDowell street.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America (Southern General Assembly), meets in Charlotte, May 20th, and will be in session for ten days. It is one of the largest and most representative religious assemblies in the Union. During its sessions the CHARLOTTE OBSERVER will have the most complete reports of its proceedings, and the paper will be sent to any address in the United States for entire session of ten days for 25 cents. Remit by postal note or money order. Address

CHARLOTTE OBSERVER,
Charlotte, N. C.

Proposal for Building.

Sealed proposals for the erection of the Capital Club House in the city of Raleigh will be received until noon of June 1, 1897. Plans and specifications can be seen by applying to L. A. Mahler, secretary of the Building Committee. The committee will reserve the right to reject any and all bids.

D. E. EVERITT,
Chairman Building Committee.

WANTED.

WANTED.—Do you want to rent, sell or exchange your property? Do you want employment? Have you lost or found anything? Have you money to loan? If you have, let it be known through the want column of The Daily Tribune, the best advertising medium in the State. One cent a word for each insertion. Special rates by the month or year. Situations wanted half-price.

WANTED—The Travelers' Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., offers to good men good paying positions in the life and accident departments of the company in North Carolina. Apply at once to

Z. P. SMITH, Special Agent,
Raleigh, N. C.

FOR SALE OR RENT—A Job Printing Plant in Raleigh. Enquire at Tribune Office.

LOST—Setting from seal ring, gold inlaid initial "P." Finder rewarded by returning to Park Hotel.

A. B. STRONACH

BOTH HOW CHEAP AND HOW GOOD.

7 1-2c. Guipure Lace Lawns, Valois Lace Lawns, Dorothie Stripes, Irish Lawns, worth 12½c and 15.

8 1-3c. Rosemary Organdies, Scotch Dimities. French Jaconets, Mouseline Brodee, worth 12½c to 15c.

THE NEW THINGS

In Leather Belts, 10c, 20c to 25c.; Ladies' Collars and Cuffs, 12½c to 25c; Ladies' Waist Belts, 10c to 50c.; Ladies' Fans, 5c to 50c.

Ladies' Oxford Ties.

Napoleon, Gennesee and Coin Toes, $1.50 to $2.00, worth $2.00 and $2.50.

Our 8 4 White French Organdies, our fourth invoice this season. Six numbers of the greatest values ever offered.

New Shoe Store!

SPECIAL SHOE BARGAINS
FOR THIS WEEK.

HIGH CLASS FOOTWEAR
AT POPULAR PRICES.

$1.25 Black and Colored Oxford Ties at 75c.
Finer grades from $1.25 up.
$2.50 and $3.00 Russet and Ox-blood Shoes for men $1.98.
Finer grades from $2.25 up.
$1.00 Misses' Oxford Ties at 60c.
Don't fail to visit this great Shoe Sale.

S. C. POOL,

SAM. B. NORRIS, Manager. LEADER OF LOW PRICES. 130 Fayetteville Street

SPECIAL RATES

VIA THE

SEABOARD AIR LINE

Meeting Southeastern Tariff Association, Old Point Comfort, Va.

On account of the above occasion the Seaboard Air Line will sell tickets from Raleigh, N. C., to Old Point Comfort, Va., and return, on May 15th to 18th inclusive, limited 15 days from date of sale. Rate $6.35 for the round trip.

Meeting North Carolina State Convention Women's Christian Temperance Union.

On account of the above occasion the Seaboard Air Line will sell tickets from Raleigh to Henderson, N. C., and return, on June 9th to 11th, inclusive, final limit June 16th. Rate $2 25 for the round trip.

Women's Exposition of the Carolinas, Charlotte, N. C.

On account of the above occasion the Seaboard Air Line will sell tickets from Raleigh to Charlotte, N. C., and return, on May 19th and 20th, limited three days from date of sale, for $3.70 round trip.

Meeting Presbyterian Church General Assembly (U. S.), Charlotte, N. C.

On account of the above occasion the Seaboard Air Line will sell tickets from Raleigh to Charlotte, N. C., and return, on May 17th to 21st, inclusive, with final limit to June 10th, 1897. Rate $5.65.

Meeting Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor, San Francisco, Cal.

On account of the above occasion the Seaboard Air Line will sell tickets from Raleigh to San Francisco, Cal., and return, on June 22, 23, 29, 30 and July 1, 2, 3, with final limit August 15th, 1897. One first-class fare for the round trip.

Tennessee Centennial and International Exposition, Nashville, Tenn.

On account of the above occasion the Seaboard Air Line will sell round trip tickets every Tuesday and Thursday from Raleigh to Nashville, Tenn., for $14.00; limited ten days from date of sale.

For further information in regard to rates and routes, apply to

H. S LEARD, S. P. A., Raleigh, N. C.
S. S. BATCHELOR, C. T. A., Raleigh, N. C.
W. C. KIMBALL, Ticket Agent Union Depot, Raleigh, N. C.
T. J. ANDERSON, Gen. Pass. Agent, Portsmouth, Va.